

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## BRITISH DENIAL OF INTENT TO ASSIST GENERAL WRANGEL

Premier Says Only Threat to Polish Independence May Change Attitude—Successful Defense of Warsaw by Poles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Polish counter-attack, it is reported, has relieved the pressure on Warsaw, and the Reds are being pushed back from Thorn in the Polish "corridor."

The Polish legation states that, contrary to the report that Warsaw had fallen, the defense of the capital is proceeding satisfactorily. Beyond the partial evacuation of some of the government offices from Warsaw to Posen, the Polish Government remains in Warsaw and the offices of the various ministries transact business in the capital.

The city is quite calm and volunteers are streaming to the colors unceasingly. The Prime Minister, Vincent Witos, with several ministers, visited the different sectors of the front and found that the morale of the troops was excellent.

Minsk Conference Opens

A message from Moscow states that the Minsk conference opened at 7 p. m. on Tuesday with a speech by the chairman, Mr. Danilevsky, giving Russia's position in the conflict and a statement that Russia must demand from the landlords of Poland such guarantees against renewed attacks as would not be necessary from the workers and peasants of Poland. The next sitting takes place on Wednesday.

An answer was received on Tuesday from the Soviet Government authorizing the arrival of press correspondents in Minsk. If the technical difficulties connected with the journey can be overcome in time, correspondents were to leave for Minsk on Tuesday.

British Statement of Policy

Mr. Lloyd George, who left London on Wednesday morning for a vacation in Lucerne, replied yesterday to the letter of Leo Kamenef, the Bolshevik representative, regarding General Wrangel. The Premier points out that Mr. Kamenef's account of the British Government's reply to the message of George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Secretary, is inaccurate. The British Government was only anxious to secure the personal safety of the troops and refugees in the Crimea, but did not intend to detach the Crimea from Russia or to secure its possession to General Wrangel.

In concluding, the letter states that the British Government has no intention of recognizing General Wrangel or rendering him assistance, and it is only in the event of the Soviet Government proposing to Poland terms which would infringe the independence of the Polish Nation that they would feel bound to reconsider this attitude.

William Adamson and Harry Gosling, representatives of the Council of Action, who arrived in Paris on Tuesday morning, were served by the commissary of the police with a decree of expulsion said to have been signed by the Minister of the Interior. He informed them that they might remain in Paris during the afternoon, provided they gave their word of honor to return to England by train, leaving at 9 p. m. on Tuesday. The two delegates gave the required promise and then visited the office of the Confédération Générale du Travail, where they met a number of their French comrades.

The Council of Action held a long sitting on Tuesday afternoon and issued a manifesto to workers of Great Britain, pointing out that the Council of Action, feeling the strong and unmistakable feeling of workers against further bloodshed, had warned off immediate peril of war against Soviet Russia, but the peril still remains. The manifesto then goes on to show the intentions of the Prime Minister and the British Government in supporting Admiral Kolchak, Generals Denikin and Judenitch, and now using Poland as a cat's paw against Russia. There was no talk of peace while the Polish offensive was successful, but when Russia drove back the aggressor, then the Allies intervened and threatened war if Polish independence was menaced. The manifesto justifies the formation of the Council of Action and concludes by calling on the workers not to relax their efforts.

Progress of Operations

A Copenhagen message states that reports received from the front on Wednesday morning show that the Bolsheviks have been pushed still further back before Warsaw and that the Poles are continuing their pressure in this region. The counter-offensive, launched round Thorn on the Vistula, is succeeding steadily and the Reds are retiring under heavy fire. Aviators from the Polish lines are heavily bombing the roads behind the Bolshevik lines, which are crowded with transport. The route between Danzig and Warsaw is still open to traffic. Further to the east, the Poles are making rapid headway.

A Bolshevik communiqué, dated August 17, states that, after the Poles broke through to the Narw and occupied Ciechanow, they were driven back and the Red troops reoccupied Ciechanow, when 1200 prisoners and seven guns were captured. Pierce fighting continues northeast of Novo-

georgievsk and Warsaw. West of Vladimir Volynsk, the Bolsheviks occupied Grubeshoff and a number of villages south of the latter town.

In the Tarnopol region, Red troops occupied a number of points and advanced to the town of Zboroff.

Along the River Dniester and the shores of the Black Sea, there has been no change.

In the Orlikhoff region, as a result of fierce fighting, the Bolsheviks captured guns and prisoners.

A Berlin wireless message states that the divisional commander of the Russian troops in Soldau, which have penetrated into the Polish "corridor," declared at a meeting of the town councilors that he had received an order from Moscow to hand over Soldau district to the local German population for self-administration.

## Labor Protest

French Action in Expelling British Delegates Criticized by Socialists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Wednesday)—After being allowed to come to Paris, two British Labor delegates, Harry Gosling and William Adamson, were last night expelled from France by the police. It is difficult to ascertain on whose instructions this curious measure was taken, since neither the Ministry of Interior nor the Foreign Ministry acknowledge that the order came from them. It would not have been surprising had the delegates been refused admission to France, but they were actually allowed all the time they needed to confer with the French Labor leaders on the Russo-Polish situation and on the common steps to be taken, before they were obliged to leave.

Thus the expulsion, while having the disadvantage of serving the Socialists for propaganda purposes, had not the advantage of preventing the conference of Labor. There is a great outcry in Labor and Socialist circles, where it is represented that France has thus antagonized millions of British workers. Indeed, the parliamentary group under the presidency of the Socialist deputy, Marcel Cachin, instantly resolved to demand the immediate revocation of Parliament and to depose a notice of interpellation on the measure of "odious provocation" and upon the whole series of "illegal and criminal acts perpetrated for three years against the Russian revolution." Going still further, they announce that they will demand that both the members of the Clemenceau and Millerand Ministries be impeached. Needless to say such brave talk can have no practical effect, but this direct accusation of Mr. Millerand serves to stir up much feeling.

Mr. Lloyd George's Journey

In a violent letter, written to Mr. Millerand, the party declares that the recognition of General Wrangel has isolated France and almost brought about another war, which only popular pressure has averted. They refer to the notorious fact that presidential functions are not now being fulfilled and insist that the Chamber of Deputies should meet at once.

This morning Leon Jouhaux, the Socialist leader, left for Amsterdam to take part in the deliberations of the Syndicalist International. He is instructed to press for international Labor action against intervention in Russia or in Poland which will go beyond the measures that could be taken by France and England alone.

Mr. Lloyd George traversed France today on his way to Lucerne. The Earl of Derby joined him at Chantilly, near Paris, and remained in his carriage for some time to acquaint him with the conversations he has had with Maurice Paleologue, the general secretary for Foreign Affairs. It has been stated that large numbers of wagons, intended for Poland, have been stopped in Germany. Hundreds are alleged to be held up. The French Government has addressed a note to Germany on this subject.

Contradictory Reports

Much curiosity is aroused concerning the content of a British note to France, about which considerable secrecy is observed. It is believed that England definitely sticks to the viewpoint already expressed and will not recognize General Wrangel nor interfere with the Russians in Poland if Poland refuses stated terms. A deadlock exists in a diplomatic sense, and a further meeting of the premiers in these conditions is quite useless.

Curiously contradictory is the news about Warsaw. For two days rumor of its fall, obviously unfounded, but still interesting as an indication of the desperate situation, have been in circulation, but today suddenly equally unfounded rumors of Polish victories appear in the evening papers.

In the tangle of statements, what appears to be true is that Joseph Pilsudski, the Polish Premier, has organized new resistance and that the final stages of the Bolshevik attack are much slower than was anticipated. French officers are commanding, while the artillery and tanks, under the orders of French officers, have been conspicuous in the recent fighting.

The negotiations of Minsk appear to be pushed to the background and both sides wish to await the result of the battle for Warsaw before pledging themselves to anything.

Mr. Millerand made a reference in his speech at Reims to the Polish situation. He said that the martyred people of Poland, who had been divided among three monarchies, and by the help of the Allies, had found their independence, could not now be allowed to lose it. France would defend the Polish cause.

## TEXT OF FRENCH NOTE ON RUSSIA

Complete Accord in Attitude Toward Bolshevik Régime Expressed—Independence of Polish State Is Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In making public the text of the French reply to the note of the United States on the Russian-Polish situation, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, said:

"The note states without reservation that the French Government is in entire agreement with the principles set forth in the American note. It adopts almost in identical words the views of this government regarding the Soviet régime in Russia, and declares that France can have no official relations with a government which is resolved to conspire against its institutions; whose diplomatists will be instigators of revolt; and whose spokesmen proclaim that they will sign contracts with the intention not to observe them."

"The French Government further declares without qualification its belief in Polish independence and its desire for the maintenance of the territorial integrity of Poland."

"Most gratifying is the declaration of the French Government of its desire to help the Russian people and of its opposition to the dismemberment of Russia."

"The response is a notable declaration from every viewpoint, and brings to the position taken by the United States a striking emphasis and powerful support."

"On one point there is a divergence, not of purpose or objective, but of policy. This government has not recognized, as the French have done, the authority exercised by General Wrangel in South Russia. But we are disposed to regard the declared agreement of France with the principles of the United States as of more significance than any divergence of policy involved in the specific action of France in this single respect."

Common Objective

"The importance of the French position is that it discloses that the two governments have a common objective. A divergence as to the means to be employed for its attainment should not diminish or qualify the satisfaction arising from so complete an accord as to the main purpose."

"The attitude of the State Department is understood to be that it is a fortunate thing both for the French and the Americans that their respective governments found fundamentals in the present delicate and important situation on which they could agree. It is doubtless neither gracious nor desirable that the United States should emphasize the points of policy on which it disagrees with the French Government."

On the contrary, much is made of the fact that in essentials the French attitude toward both Russia and Poland is the same as that of America. Specifically, the recognition of General Wrangel is not taken to be as divergent from the American attitude as it appears. General Wrangel, it is said, is not opposing Soviet Russia. He is acting on the defensive in the region in which he operates, and offers a rallying point for all who have the good of Russia at heart. The intelligentsia have found refuge with him, and he has protected those whose lives and property were threatened.

The recognition by France of certain de facto governments of parts of old Russia are not taken to mean that she favors dismemberment.

On the contrary it is expressly stated in the note that she does not. It was stated that the Italian Government has unofficially notified the State Department that a reply to the American note is to be sent soon.

Text of the Note

The following is a translation of text of the note of the French Government to the Government of the United States concerning the Russian-Polish situation, which was sent on August 14, and was made public here yesterday:

"Mr. Secretary of State: 'The President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, having taken cognizance of the note relative to Russia addressed by His Excellency, the Secretary of State, to His Excellency the Ambassador of Italy, has charged me to inform Your Excellency that he has learned with satisfaction that the Government of the Republic is in entire agreement with the federal government as regards the principles formulated in this document. The Government of the Republic is of the same opinion as the federal government concerning the present rulers of Russia. As Your Excellency himself expressed it, they are not in power by the will or the consent of a considerable portion of the Russian people, but represent a small minority of the nation. They have seized power by force; by trickery, during the two and a half years that they have retained power, meanwhile subjecting the country to savage oppression, they have not yet authorized popular elections. On the contrary, they have put obstacles in the way of the creation of a popular representative government based on universal suffrage. Events have proved that the present system of government in Russia is founded on the denial of every people of the honor and good faith and of all the usages and conventions which are the basis of relations

between nations and individuals. The responsible heads of this régime have frequently and openly boasted of being ready to sign agreements and contracts with foreign powers without having the least intention of observing them. They claim that no contract or agreement concluded with non-Bolshevik governments can bind them morally. After having proclaimed this doctrine they have applied it. They have declared they would foment revolutionary movements in other countries by all possible means, in order there to establish a Bolshevik régime. Furthermore, they recognize that they are themselves subject to the control of a political faction having international ramifications, and they have boasted that their promises of non-interference in other countries would in no case be binding on the agents of this organization."

Judgments True

"All these judgments of the American Government are absolutely true. In consequence, the federal government considers it impossible to recognize the present masters of Russia as a government with which the relations common to friendly governments can be maintained."

"The Government of the Republic has reached the same conclusion. It cannot have official relations with a government which is resolved to conspire against its institutions; whose diplomatists would be instigators of revolt; and whose spokesmen proclaim that they will sign contracts with the intention not to observe them."

"In complete accord with the federal government, the French Government believes in the necessity for an independent Polish state and the French people, like the American people, ardently desire the maintenance of the political independence and the territorial integrity of Poland."

"This is why there is agreement between the French Government and the American Government to encourage all efforts made with a view to bringing about an armistice between Poland and Russia, while avoiding giving to the negotiations a character which might result in the recognition of the Bolshevik régime and in the dismemberment of Russia."

"The federal government as the interpreter of the feelings of the American people, desires to help the Russian people, in whose future the United States retains an unshaken faith. The government of the Republic associates itself unreservedly with this declaration."

"The French Government has never faltered in its determination to uphold the principles so clearly formulated by the United States. It is in this spirit that it has decided not to approve the armistice conditions offered to Poland unless they are in conformity with these principles."

"It is in this spirit also, that, after mature examination, it has in fact recognized a Russian Government which declares that it accepts the same principles."

"In informing Your Excellency of the reception given to the declarations of the American Government by the French Government I am instructed by M. Millerand to notify you that the French Government is happy to have this one further assurance of the close harmony of feeling which animates the French and American peoples when the future of civilization is at stake."

"Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my high consideration."

## TIME LIMIT RULE ON PACKERS' PLAN

Supreme Court Gives Department of Justice Until August 31 to Decide on Proposal for Dissolution of Subsidiaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The District of Columbia Supreme Court yesterday granted to the Department of Justice until August 31 to determine whether the department would favor the plan developed by the five big packing plants to rid themselves of their subsidiary organizations, including properties not connected with the meat packing industry.

The plan was presented to the department on Monday, it was said, the last day permitted the packers for its presentation being yesterday. Since the department would not have had sufficient time before yesterday to examine the plan properly, the court granted an extension for that purpose until August 31.

At the Department of Justice yesterday it was said the department's attitude on the plan would be determined by the time specified. Although that attitude would not be conclusive, since the final disposition of the plan is in the hands of the court, it was at least expected the recommendation of the department, favorable or adverse, would receive careful consideration by the court.

No statement was made yesterday as to the features of the plan, since the department's action in the matter will be advisory, rather than decisive. It is probable that full publicity will be given the plan if it is ultimately approved by the court.

The packing companies were shown by federal investigation to own a great deal of property not connected with packing, and to make considerable profits on by-products. They were ordered to get rid of certain subsidiary organizations, and the plan now under consideration is the one worked out.

## POLICY OF COUNCIL OF ACTION STATED

Whole Purpose Is to Stop War and Unfriendly Acts—Protest Against British Munition Dumps Being Bought for Poles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In an interview with a well-known authority on Labor matters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the policy of the Council of Action in instituting the action to prevent war with Russia was solely with a view to preventing the government committing the country to a war which, in the opinion of the Labor Party, should be avoided. Labor is also desirous of preventing Great Britain from interfering by force, directly or indirectly, with disputes between other countries.

The informant of The Christian Science Monitor stated that the whole object and aim of the Council of Action is to bring the United Kingdom back from the brink of war, around which it has been hovering for some time. In reply to the question whether it was not considered that such action would interfere with the present British constitution and form of government, it was stated that the Council of Action had no desire to interfere with the present form of democratic government, but did reserve the right to do all within its power to prevent the government from plunging the country into war, or committing acts that might be interpreted by another nation as unfriendly."

As an instance of what is considered by the Council of Action to be an unfriendly act mentioned was made of the government's permitting British munition dumps in Belgium and France to reach Poland. Notwithstanding the admirable economic policy of selling these dumps to the highest bidder, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor said he considered that this in no way relieved the government of the responsibility of seeing that none of these munitions reached either of the belligerents in a contest in which the British nation is not participating."

Asked by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor how this policy would apply to manufacture and sale by private firms, the informant stated that the Council of Action did not anticipate interference with private contracts, their chief objection being from the international viewpoint, that any government disposing of munitions of war is not relieved of the responsibility as to the final destination of the matériel sold. In concluding, the informant stated that the chief aim of the Council of Action at present was to bring about the return to normal conditions of peace with all countries."

French Socialist's Protest

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Referring to the incident yesterday when William Adamson and Harry Gosling, who had come to Paris from England for Labor conferences, regarding prevention of war with Russia, were requested to leave, Marcel Cachin, the Socialist leader, said:

"It is the end of British working class which has been insulted. Our British friends had come from Paris in accord with the French workers, and in order to consider the most efficient means to prevent war with Russia. If our rulers believe that by expelling British delegates, they can prevent us from concerted action with British Labor, they are mistaken. Nothing can prevent an international union of proletariats. Decidedly, we are our ministers in the pay of the Bolsheviks, they could do little better for them than by expatriating the working classes of both France and Great Britain."

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## FIUME TO PROCLAIM ITSELF INDEPENDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—A commission from Fiume is expected at Rome to communicate to the Italian Government the proclamation of the independence of Fiume, which will style itself the Quarnaro Free State, and will comprise Fiume, with Eastern Istria and the islands of Staglia and Arbe. The state will be a republic, whose parliament and president will be elected by seven electoral corporations. Men and women of 20, and soldiers, will have votes.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Chamber of Deputies, by a large majority, has passed the bill ratifying the peace treaty with Austria. Thirteen deputies, including all the Liberal representatives, voted against the bill, while the Banat deputies abstained from voting.

Speaking in the name of the Liberal Party, the deputy, Mr. Bonubanu, reiterated their friendly sentiments towards the Allies, with whose cooperation Greater Rumania was created, but said that they were unable to vote for a treaty which contained clauses restricting Rumania's economic independence, and impairing her dignity and sovereignty. They considered the treaty of 1918 recognizing Rumania's rights as a permanent act. He expressed the hope that the Great Powers, who, through the Supreme Council, had altered the purpose of the peace conference, would end by recognizing the errors committed, particularly those against Rumania.

A convention has been signed between the Rumanian Government and an Austrian delegation by which Rumania agrees to export to Austria petroleum, grain, and raw materials in exchange for machinery, manufactured articles and goods of all kinds. A provisional economic convention between the two countries has also been signed, pending the establishment of a definite régime by the League of Nations.

London Times News Service

BUCHAREST, Rumania (August 15)

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## RATIFICATION OF FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT WON

Tennessee House Concurrs In Action of Senate Approving Law; State Completes Quota Needed for Equal Franchise



nesses should have arrayed herself on the right side of the suffrage issue. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, expressed his willingness to issue the proclamation declaring the amendment ratified as soon as he received notification bearing the seal of the State of Tennessee.

While the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Tennessee, who changed his vote in order to be able to move a reconsideration within the next two days, may do so, it is generally believed here that the effect of the general jubilation over the action of Tennessee will make it useless to endeavor to turn back the wheels. The prospect is especially good for the maintenance of the legislative status, because two men who were unavoidably absent yesterday favor ratification, and if they could be present at a later time, would give the suffragists a safe majority.

#### Amendment Self-Enforcing

The attorney-general has announced that no legislation will be necessary to make the amendment operative, since the suffrage amendment is identical, except as to subject matter, with the Fifteenth Amendment, and that amendment has been ruled to be self-executing and to render inoperative contrary provisions of state constitutions or statutes.

In regard to legislation providing the necessary funds or machinery for the registration of women and their voting, in the majority of states, it has been decided that none will be required. Virginia, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Massachusetts and Mississippi have already passed enabling acts. The attorneys-general of Maryland, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia have rendered special opinions that no legislation is necessary. The Governor of Missouri has stated that he will call a special session of the Legislature, if it is found necessary. The attorney-general of Georgia has announced that there will be an opportunity for women to register for the elections in November. There is still, it seems, some question as to the necessity for legislation in Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Vermont.

#### Work for the Future

Miss Alice Paul said yesterday: "The National Woman's Party at once will get in touch with the attorney-general of each state, with the object of aiding in this matter, which we anticipate will cause no difficulty or delay."

"With their power to vote achieved, women will have before them the task of supplementing political equality with equality in all other fields. "In state and national legislation, as well as in other fields, women are not yet on an equal basis with men. The vote will make it infinitely easier for them to end all discriminations, and they will use the vote toward that end."

The effect of ratification on the coming elections may be judged by the fact that by it the women of nine doubtful states who could not otherwise have voted for President are enfranchised, those of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico and West Virginia and also Ohio, where the state presidential suffrage bill is held up by a referendum petition. In addition to these states, women will be enabled to vote for members of Congress in the following 10 doubtful states: Illinois, Nebraska, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin and Kentucky.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National League of American Women Voters, in a statement yesterday pointed out that the League of Women Voters was not alone interested in the personality of the candidates, but considered the selection of those who are to frame laws during the next two crucial years as even more important than who will be President.

"Our slogan is 'every woman a voter in 1920,'" she said, "and now that our suffrage workers will be released from working for suffrage, they, together with thousands of others, will be available to help in the organization of districts and counties, to take part in the house-to-house canvass of prospective voters, and to see that as many as possible understand the mechanics of voting. The ratification of the suffrage amendment has cleared the air of an unhealthy condition of public opinion brought about by dissatisfaction with the delay in securing what has become recognized the world over as essential justice."

#### Massachusetts Ruling

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Under a law passed by the Legislature this year, the names of women on the school voting list will be transferred to the annual register soon after the secretary of the Commonwealth is officially notified by the Secretary of State at Washington of the ratification of the suffrage amendment. J. Weston Allen, Attorney General, rendered a decision last month to the effect that no official notice of the ratification be taken in Massachusetts until that time.

#### Senator Harding Gratified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MARION, Ohio—Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee, expressed his pleasure when informed that the woman's suffrage amendment had passed the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature.

"All along I have wished for the completion of ratification, and have said so," Senator Harding remarked. "And I am glad to have all the citizenship of the United States take part in the presidential elections. The Republican Party will welcome the response of American womanhood to its appeal to the confidence of all our people."

## SUFFRAGE VICTORY AFTER LONG FIGHT

Organized Effort in Favor of Susan B. Anthony Amendment Dates From 1848 When the First Convention Was Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—In 1848 at Seneca Falls, New York, Miss Susan B. Anthony called to order the first national woman's suffrage convention, which was the first organized and determined effort to win equal franchise for the women of the United States. Yesterday the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature concurred in the state Senate's approval of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, which bears Miss Anthony's name, and became the thirty-sixth state necessary to give to the women of the United States the right to cast their ballots in all of the nation's political elections.

The issue of woman's suffrage was first raised in the United States in 1647 when Mistress Margaret Brent demanded that she have a place in the Legislature of the colony of Maryland by virtue of her position as a holder of large property rights. Again when the Continental Congress was engaged in framing the laws of the new nation, John Adams received a warning from his wife that the women were determined to "foment a rebellion" and would not hold themselves bound by laws in which they had no voice.

It was not, however, until 1848 that the supporters of equal suffrage became articulate, and the convention at which Miss Anthony presided was convened by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, early leaders of the movement in Massachusetts and New York. This meeting came as an expression of indignation at the refusal of permission to women to take part in the anti-slavery convention of 1840. Another convention was held at Syracuse, New York, in 1842, and it was here that Miss Anthony, already well known for her work in the cause of temperance and emancipation, assumed leadership of the suffrage movement.

#### Associations Formed

The year 1869 marks the first milestone in the long fight for the victory just won. In this year the National Woman's Suffrage Association was organized by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton, and the American Woman's Suffrage Association by Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe. Differing as to object at first—the former working for federal action and the latter for popular sentiment, the two groups later joined under the one head of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. In 1869, also, a joint resolution declaring for equal citizenship without "any distinction or discrimination whatever founded on sex" was introduced into Congress.

When, in January, 1878, the Federal Suffrage Amendment drafted by Miss Anthony was introduced in Congress by A. A. Sargent, United States Senator from California, the formal challenge was flung to the opponents of equal suffrage. In the same form the amendment has been presented to 22 congresses. It has been reported favorably from committee in the Senate nine times, unanimously in 1917, and four times out of the five which the Senate has voted on the measure it has gained a majority.

Wyoming was the first state to enfranchise its women citizens when it gave them partial vote in 1869. Gradually other states followed in granting limited franchise to their women. One of the most significant milestones, however, was the achievement of presidential and primary suffrage for women. The presidential suffrage idea originated with Henry Blackwell, husband of that pioneer suffragist, Lucy Stone; and the presidential suffrage campaign, inaugurated by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the national association, is considered one of the greatest achievements of suffrage. It was first carried in Illinois in 1913, and has since been won in 12 other states, making 13 states in which women, although not completely enfranchised, had the right to vote for President of the United States.

#### Action by Congress

With the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Congress of the United States on June 4, 1919, the suffrage forces were able to turn their entire energy and attention to the task of winning the 36 states necessary to make the amendment a part of the Constitution. The branch associations of the national bodies set to work in their respective states, an expedient made necessary by the delay of the Senate in passing the amendment in time for the regular sessions of 1919. Extraordinary sessions of the legislative bodies of the states were obtained, ending with the action of the Tennessee Legislature sitting in special session.

Now the last milestone in the journey toward the political equality and freedom of franchise for women has been passed. Throughout its long campaign and against many obstacles, the national association has followed American precedents. It has openly canvassed politicians and voters, and has refrained from adopting any methods antagonistic to American standards. Every inch of ground gained by the dauntless work of the early suffragists and the present leaders has been won at the sacrifice of no friends and no respect, but has been marked by the cleanness of political appeals to the just voters of the United States.

The militant element entered into the suffrage campaign with the formation, in 1913, of the National Woman's Party. On the eve of the inauguration of President Wilson a demonstration was held in Washington, and for

the last seven years the members of the party have actively kept suffrage before the people. Many of their more radical expedients have not met with the approval of the national association, however.

#### Opposition Active

From the beginning the suffrage movement has met with determined opposition from women as well as men, and first appeared in organized form when a committee of women protested to Congress in 1873 against the extension of suffrage to women. Several women's organizations opposed to equal suffrage were organized, and have fought the adoption of the amendment actively.

Activities during the first seven and one-half months of this year in favor of the suffrage amendment have been particularly interesting, and reflect the untiring efforts of its workers. With the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment by the State of Washington the thirty-fifth state was gained, and the final victory depended upon only one state battlefield. John G. Townsend Jr., Governor of Maryland, called the State Legislature in an extra session in May. Ratification was quickly attained by the upper house of the General Assembly, but the lower house adjourned on June 2, leaving the resolution to be ratified in the house committee of the whole. In the meantime the Louisiana Legislature convened, but, despite an appeal of President Wilson to the Governor, refusal to recommend the resolution was maintained. The measure was debated at length, but the Legislature finally adjourned in July without taking final action in approval.

The suffragists then turned their attention to Vermont and Connecticut, urging Percival W. Clement and Marcus H. Holcomb, governors respectively of these states, to call the legislatures in extraordinary session for ratification. Both refused, on the ground that the Nineteenth Amendment was an abrogation of the Constitution of the United States, and the latter executive was forced to remain within the borders of his state to prevent a convening of the Legislature in his absence.

#### President Acts

President Wilson then appealed to Thomas W. Bickett, Governor of North Carolina, and A. H. Roberts, Governor of Tennessee, to call special sessions. Governor Roberts acted, following assurance from William L. Frierson, Solicitor-General, that the Supreme Court decision on the Ohio referendum case made void a provision in the Constitution of Tennessee that a legislature could not act on a federal amendment unless the members were elected after the amendment was submitted.

On Tuesday afternoon of this week the North Carolina Senate defeated the Susan B. Anthony amendment, 25 to 28, after it had been favorably reported by the Senate committee. On Friday, August 12, the Tennessee Senate voted, 25 to 4, in favor of ratification of the amendment, and sent it to the House of Representatives. Final action in this body was taken yesterday with a vote of 50 to 46 in favor of ratification.

Full suffrage is enjoyed today by the women of 21 foreign countries, including the new states of Czechoslovakia and Poland. Now that the women of the United States have won the right equally with the men to take part in the government of the republic, the effect of the women's vote on the political life of the nation remains for time to show. The victory has been won after years of hard work, like all great movements, and it has placed in the hands of the women of the United States a means to limitless good for the country and its people.

## PREPARATIONS MADE FOR LEAGUE MEETINGS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond, has addressed communications to the German, Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian governments, inviting them to appoint three delegates each to attend the International Financial Conference to be held at Brussels on September 24.

The special attention of the German Government is called to the fact that, in the absence of further developments, the conference is not empowered to discuss any question relating to the indemnity which Germany has assumed under the reparations clause of the Treaty of Versailles or any other question which is a subject of negotiation between the allied governments and Germany.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—It is learned officially that the League of Nations will meet here in plenary session on November 15 at 11 o'clock. Permanent headquarters have not yet been chosen.

#### Country Workers Meet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The international conference of agricultural laborers opened here on Tuesday. There were present representatives from England, Scotland, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Belgium, Italy and Holland and 12 labor officers of the League of Nations. It was pointed out that the results of the discussions might influence the policy to be adopted by the conference of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1921 on the question of agricultural labor. Over 2,000,000 laborers were represented at the conference, which decided to establish an international agricultural laborers' federation.

## TENNESSEE VOTE HAILED AS TRIUMPH

Sixty-Year Women's Struggle Ended by Southern State, Says Leader of National American Woman's Suffrage Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—"Tennessee has triumphantly closed the 60 years of women's struggle for the right to have their prayers counted on election day," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, in a statement given out at the organization's headquarters in this city yesterday.

"The gallant men of the Volunteer State, unafraid of the noisy threats meant to intimidate, have opened at last the long-locked door through which millions of grateful women will pass to political freedom. Ratification of the amendment is more than a victory for woman suffrage. It is proof of the inviolable integrity of the Tennessee Legislature, a fact which should fill every Tennessee heart with pride. In this hour of victory there is but one regret, and that is every man and woman in the nation does not share our joy. Today there are those yet too blinded by prejudice to recognize the justice and inevitability of woman suffrage, but tomorrow we know that we shall work together for the common good of this great and glorious nation."

#### Ready for the Work

"The suffrage victory means opportunity for more work and added responsibility," Mrs. Catt continued. "The suffrage triumph is too belated for it to come with any shock of surprise. We have long been ready for it. We are ready for the work that lies ahead of us."

"Since votes for women is now an accomplished fact, what are the women going to do with the vote? Are they going to draw back their skirts in disdain from all interest in politics on the ground that it is corrupt? Are they going to join the army of kid-gloved men slackers whom I have heard proudly boast that they would not touch politics with a 10-inch pole? Or are they going to be of those who will help swell America's army of voters who put conscience and thought into the scales with party politics and party candidates?"

"In order to help the new woman voter find her way through the maze of these besetting questions there has been formed the National League of Women Voters. In each state, state branches are forming out of the old suffrage associations. This league is not partisan; it is pan-partisan, all partisan."

"A woman can be a member of it and yet be a member of any political party she may choose, exactly as she may be a member of it and be a member of any church she may choose."

#### Parties Furnish Machinery

"The League of Women Voters is not encouraging women to leave their parties for it is through the political parties that we must work. They furnish us with the machinery through which we are enabled to reach the public, keep the public informed, through which the public consciousness is created. 'Get into the parties' was the slogan adopted by the league at the Chicago convention."

"Neither state nor nation should temporize with the problems of government before them. Lynchings, compelling the kissing of the American flag, deportation are not meeting the situation. The nation is suffering from having so long kept the tools of government from women. Home means more to woman than it ever can to man. Since the earliest forms of civilization, when a dug-out with its woman and her children has been the defender of that spot and she will continue to defend it to the last."

"We must set our strong American shoulders against intolerance wherever it may be. Intolerance anywhere will cause the crumbling of any foundation. The great war was the result of many causes, but, after all, the one great cause was intolerance. No sooner has one step of freedom been gained, than those who suffered from intolerance themselves become intolerant and try to prevent the next step. Let us unite upon that principle and give our efforts, our every thought and energy to making this everybody's world."

#### Possibilities Summarized

Now that ratification of the federal suffrage amendment is complete, the National American Woman's Suffrage Association is making public its record of work to fortify the amendment against every possible attack. In a statement just issued it summarizes the possibilities as follows: "Immediate proclamation. 'It expects the Secretary of State

#### THEATRICAL

##### NEW YORK

BIJOU THEATRE, 49th St. & 5th Ave. Eves. 8:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

#### "The Charm School"

By Alice Duer Miller and Robert Milton.

CASINO Theatre, 30th St. & 5th Ave. Eves. 8:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

#### "LASSIE"

One of the Season's Biggest Musical Hits

to proclaim the amendment at once as ratified. This would seem to be automatically inevitable. Even if the amendment is to be the subject of later attack, the Secretary of State's immediate task is the proclamation. Without the proclamation there is no amendment to attack.

"Will the word male have to be read out of state constitution by state action?"

"It will not. It is read out by the amendment itself. The amendment is self-executing. In the language of Mr. Justice Hughes: 'Where a state constitution or statute contains the word "male" in describing suffrage qualifications, the effect of the amendment will be to strike out the word "male" and leave the state constitution or statute to operate as though the word "male" were not in it. Further, the amendment, in my judgment, will apply to all elections and not simply to the election of senators and members of the House of Representatives.'

"Can the presidential election be 'thrown out' if women participate in it?"

"The National American Woman Suffrage Association pauses in its peripatetic to the polls to smile."

"When and if the federal suffrage amendment becomes part of the Constitution and is not invalidated in any way, the shoe is on the other foot. Opponents could no more throw out the presidential elections or find any grounds upon which to raise such a hope than they could cause the sun to stand still. Suffragists, however, would have ground to throw out an election provided there was denial to women to participate in the election. Suffragists long ago ceased to be frightened at anti-suffrage threats, none of which was ever quite so fatuous as this one."

## WHOLESALE PRICE REDUCTION SHOWN

Principal Decrease for July in United States in Cloths and Clothing—Farm Products and Foods Somewhat Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wholesale prices in the United States generally showed a decline in July as compared with June, according to information collected in representative markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, the principal decrease having been in cloths and clothing, where it was about 5½ per cent for the month. Prices of farm products declined 2.9 per cent, and food prices nearly 4 per cent.

Fuel and lighting materials, however, continue to move upward, the increase being about 2½ per cent. Metals and metal products also showed a slight increase, and house-furnishing goods showed no change in the general price level.

Although the bureau does not comment on the course of prices other than to present the figures, the marked reduction in cloth and clothing prices was, clearly enough, due to a refusal on the part of the public to buy goods at inflated prices. Ample evidence was adduced by various agencies to show that these commodities were a field for gross profiteering in many quarters, and the public, partly through exhaustion of its purchasing power and partly by a definite movement to refuse to buy at exorbitant figures, brought about a cessation of business in the line, that was followed by a marked decline.

Farm products and food are more subject to the play of competition than certain other commodities, and some varieties also must be marketed promptly. The law of supply and demand, therefore, cannot be so readily set aside as in the case, for example, of fuel and lighting commodities, the production and distribution of which are in comparatively few hands. Probably the recent advances in the price of gasoline, in the face of government reports that production was far in excess of use, were a considerable factor in the increases in those lines.

For the year from July, 1919, to July, 1920, food prices advanced 24.1 per cent; cloths and clothing, 12.4 per cent; fuel and lighting, 47.4 per cent; metals, 20.9 per cent; lumber and building materials, 7.9 per cent; and house-furnishing goods 47.8 per cent. Farm products alone decreased, the amount being about 4 per cent.

Additional Day and Evening Registration of Men and Women Voters

EXTRA SESSIONS will be held at the CENTRAL OFFICE, CITY HALL ANNEX.

Thursday & Friday, Aug. 19-20 FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M. CONTINUOUSLY. Also at the several WARD REGISTRATION PLACES

Thursday and Friday AUG. 19 AND 20, FROM 6 to 10 P. M.

MELANCTHON W. BURLIN, FREDERICK A. FISGAN, JACOB A. WASSERMAN, JAMES A. DORSEY, Board of Election Com's.

Boston, Aug. 18, 1920.

## POLES PRESENT APPEAL FOR HELP

Delegation of Several Hundred Visits the White House—Secretary of State Says All Possible Aid Will Be Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Several hundred Poles now living in the United States visited the White House yesterday and presented resolutions adopted by American citizens of Polish birth at 800 meetings in the United States on August 15, expressing their gratitude for the attitude taken by the United States Government and asking that it extend material help. In replying, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, said, in part: "I suppose there was no result of the great war that was hailed by Americans with more genuine satisfaction than the liberation of Poland from alien domination and the recovery by her, in fact, of an autonomy and a freedom which she had never lost in spirit. The situation at the moment in Poland is perceived by the whole world to be grave and critical. The attitude and the feelings of this government are not left to speculation. They are not open to doubt. Its recent pronouncement on the question must satisfy every one of the depth and the genuineness of American interest in Polish independence."

#### Constitutional Processes

"You must bear certain facts in mind. The United States is a government of laws. Its officials are created by law; their powers are defined by law. The law-making power imposes certain limitations on their freedom of individual initiative and action. This is the government which you have subscribed to, of which you are a part, and you should bear in mind constantly its constitutional processes. They measure the power of this government, even as the bearers of succor and relief to hard-pressed Poland. "People are prone to look at the executive as a source of plenary power, able to do anything that it is prompted to do, able to make any response that it is moved to make by the compelling nature of the appeal that may be addressed to it. It is particularly natural for men not more than one or two generations removed from European forebears to fall into that erroneous assumption about this government. You must bear in mind, however, that this isn't that kind of a government. You must look, of course, to the executive arm of the government as the source of some measure of initiative and of action."

#### Powers Defined

"It has certain powers, despite the fact that they are limited and defined, but you must realize that they are defined and limited, and you must look at the true sources of power in the country. In the final analysis, it is public opinion. In the less remote view, it is your duly elected members of Congress. In a very important sense, it is the political party with which you may be affiliated."

"I am recalling to you nothing with which you are not entirely familiar when I mention the fact that there are many people in this country who are surveying the conditions that now exist in central Europe with a satisfaction that they make no attempt to conceal. They are outspokenly opposed to any form or degree of intervention, no matter how desperate the conditions or circumstances may be that call upon us for active effort. They have flouted and rejected the enlightened machinery that was devised in conjunction with the Treaty of Versailles to cope with such conditions as now unhappily exist in the world and are content to voice their feeling of relief that whatever may be happening to other mortals, it is not happening to them."

#### Steps Already Taken

"We cannot go to the relief even of Poland, provided the view prevails in this country that we have no concern with anything beyond our national borders. The question you see in its

larger and true aspect is a political question. The appropriations which relief measures imply, and without which action on an adequate scale is impossible, must be made by Congress. You, each in your own community, in your daily contacts, are chargeable with a responsibility for the creation of a sound, patriotic and humane public opinion as a background for legislation, such as the emergency demands. "The declaration which this government made of its belief in Polish autonomy and independence was as unqualified as language can be. To the full extent of the constitutional power conferred in the executive every measure that can legally be taken, will be adopted to render effectual the position of this country, and many steps, of which you are aware, have already been taken."

## VOTE OF STATES ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Total number of states, 48.  
Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that stand in favor, 36.  
Number that stand against, 9.  
Number yet to vote, 3.  
States that have ratified, with date:  
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.  
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.  
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.  
KANSAS—June 14, 1919.  
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.  
OHIO—June 16, 1919.  
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.  
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.  
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.  
IOWA—July 2, 1919.  
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.  
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.  
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.  
NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919.  
MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 10, 1919.

UTAH—September 30, 1919.  
CALIFORNIA—November 1, 1919.  
MAINE—November 5, 1919.  
NORTH DAKOTA—December 1, 1919.  
SOUTH DAKOTA—December 4, 1919.

COLORADO—December 12, 1919.  
RHODE ISLAND—January 6, 1920.  
KENTUCKY—January 6, 1920.  
OREGON—January 12, 1920.  
INDIANA—January 16, 1920.  
WYOMING—January 27, 1920.  
NEVADA—February 7, 1920.  
NEW JERSEY—February 10, 1920.  
IDAHO—February 11, 1920.  
ARIZONA—February 12, 1920.  
NEW MEXICO—February 19, 1920.  
OKLAHOMA—February 23, 1920.  
WEST VIRGINIA—March 10, 1920.  
WASHINGTON—March 22, 1920.  
TENNESSEE—August 18, 1920.  
States that have refused to ratify, with date:

GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.  
ALABAMA—September 3, 1919.  
VIRGINIA—September 17, 1919.  
MISSISSIPPI—January 21, 1920.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—January 22, 1920.  
MARYLAND—February 17, 1920.  
DELAWARE—April 1, 1920.  
LOUISIANA—June 8, 1920.  
NORTH CAROLINA—August 17, 1920.  
States that have yet to vote:  
CONNECTICUT.  
VERMONT.  
FLORIDA.

\*On July 8, 1920, the Louisiana House defeated a motion to reintroduce the suffrage amendment.

#### AMBASSADOR'S VACATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The United States Ambassador, J. W. Davis, left London this morning for three months' vacation in America. During that time his duties will be performed by J. Butler Wright, chargé d'affaires.

#### STATE FUNCTIONS IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The visit of the Prince of Wales to India has been postponed and the Duke of Connaught is going in his stead to inaugurate the Chamber of Princes, the Council of State, and the Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi.

This Is What Aristotle Said About It!

HE said that when one buys anything it is because the benefit promises to be greater than the sacrifice. To this may be added, that when quality is absent from the transaction, the sacrifice is greater than the benefit.

A Sloane price indicates the quality, and Sloane quality substantiates the price.



W. & J. SLOANE  
FLOOR COVERINGS - FABRICS - FURNITURE  
SAN FRANCISCO - NEW YORK - WASHINGTON, D. C.





Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

#### Unitas Fratrum

The political revolution of October, 1918, which gave birth to the independent Tzecho-Slovak republic, enabled the Tzech Protestants to realize the hope, they had secretly cherished through centuries, that they would be able to unite all denominations in one. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, nearly 95 per cent of the inhabitants of Bohemia were Protestants, but by means of religious prosecution lasting about 160 years, the Hansburgs succeeded in totally reversing these figures in favor of the Roman Catholic church. Soon after the 1918 revolution, the two Tzech churches, the Reformed and Lutheran (Evangelical), met in Prague in a common assembly where they solemnly proclaimed the unity and independence of the United Evangelical church of Tzech Brethren, and accepted the old national creeds, which had their foundation in the time of Huss. In accepting them the new church resolved to express its historical and spiritual identity with the Hussite churches as well as its sincere desire "to carry on its work after the example of and on the same basis as those churches alike as regards their teachings, experiences and gifts," and "hope so to carry on the work as to edify the Kingdom of God among the Tzech people."

The state budget for 1920 has provided a national subsidy of nearly a million crowns for the support of the Protestant churches as well as 127,000 crowns for the newly founded Huss Theological faculty. A detailed account is given of this movement in The New Europe, a magazine edited by Fedor Ruppeldt, who shows that this new united church, though as yet small in numbers, is a national church and the faithful representative of the past, having among its members the most cultured portion of the Tzech peoples and several of its leaders, including the first president of the republic, Professor Masaryk.

#### The American Library in Paris

There are many American innovations and ideas recently introduced into Paris that do not meet with the complete approval of the Parisians. But one American institution has been met with delight by the city; it is the American library in the Rue de l'Elysee, just facing the garden of the President's palace. Like many other excellent things which civilians now profit by, it was established in the first instance for the soldiers, but the vast English-speaking population of the city has adopted it and has chosen to spend many quiet, happy hours there. It fills two floors of a large rambling building. On the ground floor is the library itself, rich with its treasures of fiction, history, art and books on music. Not the least of its beauties is the children's room, where old favorites such as Hans Anderson, The Arabian Nights, Alice, and the modern hero of boyland—Penrod, are to be found.

Many French students come to avail themselves of the English books. The number of books borrowed each day is from 170 to 185. During one month, 5754 books were borrowed, and of these the majority were books of fiction. Biographies and travels come next in favor, with special studies such as astronomy, physics and chemistry equally in demand.

#### The Isle of Man

The recent visit of the King of England to the Isle of Man has drawn attention to this very interesting little island. King George paid his visit in state as Lord of Man by ancient right. Situated in the Irish Sea, midway between England and Ireland, the Isle is a prosperous and quasi-independent state, and its history goes back to the misty past. In A. D. 870, the Norwegian King Harold conquered the island, but in 1263, the victory of Alexander III after the battle of Largs, placed Man, or as it is sometimes known, Mona, under Scottish rule. Then Henry IV of England seized the island and presented it to the Stanley family. Later on in 1827 the island was purchased by the Crown for £417,144. The government is not in any way under the British Parliament, but passes bills which only require the royal assent before becoming law. When the assent has been obtained the new acts are promulgated on the Tynwald Hill by being read in English and Manx. When this promulgation

## LORD CAVE'S VISIT TO CANADA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

Viscount Cave will be the guest of honor at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, which is to be held from Aug. 25 to 27, in St. Louis.

From thence Lord and Lady Cave go to Ottawa for the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, which will commence on Sept. 1. Lord Cave is to give an address at the evening meeting on that day.

In the law courts no one is known



Lord Cave

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor (c) Central News, London

## THE HAWTHORNDEN PRIZE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Since poetry has ceased to flourish upon patronage, it has continued to enjoy encouragement in the shape of gifts and awards which might lure a garret-worm Muse to climb the steep Parnassian heights. Last year there was established in England a prize known as the Hawthornden Prize (and is there not in these sweet syllables more than an echo of poetry?) to be given to that English poet who had done the best work in imaginative literature published within the year. In 1919, the first year of the bequest, it was awarded to Edward Shanks. This young poet is chiefly remembered for a book whose title carries one into far and flowery places. It is called "The Queen of China." This year the prize has gone to John Freeman, for his "Poems: New and Old."

Interestingly enough, Freeman's work is reviewed, with precision and affection, by his predecessor in the June London Mercury. Mr. Shanks has a very delicate appreciation of Mr. Freeman's work. And, indeed, it is not surprising, for there are several similarities between the two men. It leads one to believe that the critics in whose hands Miss Warrenden, the giver of the annual sum, has placed the decision, are gentlemen with certain rather strict tastes. Indeed, Professor Gilbert Murray, who presented Mr. Freeman with the silver medal and the check, remarked that in future years, the poet could reflect that a committee of competent critics had read the more prominent poetry in 1919, and decided that his was the best.

Although the award is made for "imaginative poetry," the work of John Freeman, even more truly than that of Edward Shanks, does not immediately strike one because of this quality. Shanks himself applied the word "ascetic" to his fellow artist's creations, and it is a true one. It is "didactic" poetry, says the first prize-winner of the second. If one opposes to the word imaginative, the word realistic, one may understand why Freeman was chosen. Certainly he cares more for abstractions than for the concrete episodes that enliven the poetry of such men as Rupert Brooke or Siegfried Sassoon. But, on the other hand, his work is not rich in the sensuous imagery of a Keats, nor even in the shining flights of a Shelley. It is all of a quiet, rather stern kind, whose music is as elusive as it is fine. In spite of his experiments with novel forms, Freeman seems to breathe the classic spirit. A fairly typical stanza is the following from "The Loosening," a poem celebrating the coming of spring. And the remembrance that the poet prefers early spring and November's gentle melancholy gives a key to his tenor. He says here of winter:

He saw all the laughing valley,  
Heard the unloosed waters leaping down,  
Broadening over the meadows; saw the sun running  
From hill to hill and glittering upon the town.

After all, a poet who can see the sun running has an imaginative faculty, whatever his didactic or ascetic tendencies, which deserves the encouragement of a prize.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In regard to Q. R.'s query re Paul Bunyan in the issue of July 14, I, too, have wondered as to whether he was only a series of stories, or whether he had ever existed in the flesh. While working in the woods in New Ontario, the lumber jacks (men of the older type) used to amuse themselves by telling of Paul's exploits in the woods. Later I met a person who had worked in California, and he stated that Paul was a favorite after-supper discussion there, also. Later, while serving in the Canadian army, I met an Australian; the conversation drifted to logging operations, and I was surprised to find that Paul Bunyan was known to the men of the Australian bush. Personally, I imagined he was a wholly mythical character, at least as far as his logging operations go. The stories, however, are weird, wholly impossible, and not always polite. Camp libraries plus education will, I think, dispose of Paul and his famous blue ox.

(Signed) ERNEST M. ORE.  
Okanagon Centre, B. C., July 23, 1920.

## THE BEGINNING OF ARTISTIC PEACE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There opened today in the Louvre an exhibition of war posters of enemy and allied countries. Two adjoining galleries of the Pavillon du Marsan are filled with this propaganda art, the main gallery being given over to enemy states. This is not exactly a place of honor, but there were a great many more German posters considered worthy of exhibition than from any allied country and they naturally are of the greatest interest to allied visitors.

The distinction given the German posters is effectively neutralized by a display of bulletins of army chiefs in occupied areas. The famous notices concerning Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt are included.

In this same German gallery are copies of enemy and allied propaganda newspapers published in the occupied region. Copies of the notorious "Gazette des Ardennes" are there, and beside them the notice of the German commander that the "Gazette des Ardennes" would be supplied free to every hotel, restaurant and foodshop where they were to be placed conspicuously available to patrons on days of closure. The "Gazette des Ardennes" had been a reputable French newspaper. It was commandeered by the Germans, and edited and printed by them in the old style.

In a large glass case at the entrance to the exhibition are copies of the famous "La Libre Belgique," which was secretly published and circulated in Belgium throughout the war. Its scathing cartoons of German officers are delightful to see. One has a cleverly faked photograph of General von Bissing, responsible for most of the atrocities in Belgium, showing him in an important pose reading "La Libre Belgique." The days of publication of "La Libre Belgique" were "regularly irregular." They took pains to publish all the thundering ukases of von Bissing threatening everyone found to be in no way connected with the publication and circulation of "La Libre Belgique."

#### German Posters Strong

The Germans were excelling in poster art before the war, and this excellence shows in the exhibition. Their printing inks too are easily the most vivid and effective. Many of the allied posters seem weak and washy beside them.

A many-headed snake to represent the allies was an idea frequently used by the Germans, Austrians and Bulgarians. The posters were most frequently for war loans. The previous loans were made to appear as daggers in the snake. In one case a caricature of President Wilson was employed as a snake's head. Two of the posters were maps showing the seas about England dotted with thousands of sunken ships. Appeals to German

women to give their jewelry to swell the war loan are well done. One of them shows a German soldier about to go to the front, sternly informing his mother that before he goes, he wants to hear her subscribing to the war loan. Posters utilizing scenes at the front, aerial bomb explosions, and boasts to German soldiers are common. There is an immense amount of appeal in posters representing the imminence of peace. In one design a motherly woman, as "Peace," is about to sit down in her restful chair.

#### Positive Propaganda

These posters might all come under a classification of positive propaganda. Under negative propaganda might be classed those which aimed at upsetting the claims of the allies. The Germans apparently were very much excited at the accusation of being barbarians. One poster, headed "Barbarians?" showed a man in Germany walking about contentedly and carrying a sack labeled "pension." In another panel was a ragged creature in England kneeling on the sidewalk and begging with an outstretched hat. Another statistical poster gave figures which, if true, informs that Germany leads in education, sobriety and many other fine things.

In the allied section are several very effective posters of Tzecho-Slovakia, but these were done in America. The American section is chiefly of food admonitions, which seem to impress the French visitors who carefully translate every word. In the section of the British Empire the posters with the most action are the Canadian. Probably it is the reticence of the English that is responsible for their very tame posters.

What was highly interesting, however, in the British exhibit was the collection of posters of the first two years of war in which appeals were made for volunteers. At that time the British was the only army on the front not raised by conscription.

## ALONG THE ROAD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Today as we left the city and followed the highway toward the country, on either side of us raced a troop of ragged robins, for all the world like rosy, laughing gamins. They pitched and tumbled over the walls and under the fences, seeming to vie with us in speed. A little apart from the pollen were ranged galaxies of Queen Anne's lace, spreading out their delicate handkerchiefs in greeting; and, further on, the fluted morning glories clambered over the railings to peer at us.

We left them all behind, and overtook a crowd of rollicking, blackeyed daisies, frolicking like pickaninnies in the wind. On a bank by a country cottage, pink rambler roses curtsied demurely as we passed, and the first dahlias of the season nodded haughtily.

On—on! The tansy moved her pungent turban in ponderous graciousness, and over a garden fence the larkspur in celestial robes bowed slightly as royalty might do. The goldenrod was trying to unfurl its golden banners to greet us, but we were too early for her. And we were a trifle late for a clump of daisies and buttercups, who tried to hide their withered faces behind long grassy curtains. The milkweed floated, an airy flag; a grapevine, clinging tenaciously to a sagging arbor, shook a wiry claw at us; and even a kindly thistle standing in motionless state upon a fresh green carpet made a slight obsequious nod.

On—on—we went! In front of one house swayed a row of gayest nasturtiums for all the world like a chorus of Spanish dancers sent out in a ballet of welcome. The green broom opened a thousand twinkling yellow eyes to survey our passage, and in all the meadows were spread new rugs of green and brown.

As we proceeded, I noticed that the sky had been redecorated with cleanest puffs of white; the scampering brooks had snowy touches on their clear green coats. Really—you never saw such an array as turned out to greet us today!

In ancient days it was only kings or conquerors whose way was strewn with flowers. And all the greenery in creation could not ease the bumps of their springless chariots. But we—why even ordinary folk like us may spin along on air-filled tires on smoothest roads, and have a pageant newly created at every turn.

## MOCK POLITICS AT A PARTY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

An unexpected guest attended the garden party of the Woman's Freedom League of London, held in the grounds of Lord Leverhulme's estate, on the three hundredth anniversary of the sailing of the Mayflower, to commemorate the Pilgrim mothers.

The guest was an Irishwoman. Her garden costume consisted of a black sweater, buttoned to the neck and spreading at the waist, and a somewhat shabby black skirt. But under her nondescript hat were a pair of shrewd eyes and the expression on her face was such as to provoke an answering smile, or from the less dignified, a grin.

She was quite unobtrusively present, and quite obviously bored—as was every one else—during the commemoration of the Pilgrim mothers. No one could get up a fight over the statement that the Pilgrim mothers had never had a fair share of the glory. Every one agreed that the man-made histories which gave them the merest mention, should be revised. This festival in their honor was a step in the right direction.

The program, however, dropped the Pilgrim mothers later. The 75 guests reassembled from the pergola and picture galleries to listen to the speeches of mock candidates for Parliament. The atmosphere changed. There was nothing esoteric about the speeches and nothing dutiful about the applause.

Miss Dawson wanted to go to Parliament on the platform of better schools. What she said about the English school system and the men who were responsible for keeping it where it is, would have shocked the Pilgrim mothers. Miss Selby based her claims on what she would do for women in industry. The questions were intelligent and animated. The meeting lost its Browning society atmosphere.

Then came the Hon. Mrs. William Cecil, with uncompromising unionism. She assailed the Irish question with fervor, quoting Lincoln on the preservation of the union at any cost. "By force?" asked the Irishwoman in a loud, clear voice, startling every one.

"Force must be used against force," replied the lady speaker.

"No," said the Irishwoman with conviction. "I know. It's force brought us where we are, and force as will keep us there. It's no good."

"Sometimes it can be used for good," started the speaker.

"Never in Ireland," was the reply. Thereafter every speaker had a tilt with the Irishwoman. For some she had praise. Mrs. Montague, the Labor candidate, got a warm reaction. "You're one of us," said the Irishwoman.

Miss Alison Garland, for the Liberals, and an anti-war, anti-waste policy came in for several hear, hears. "Good sense," the heckler summarized approvingly. She dominated the meeting. Irish independence always got a hearty cheer. Specific proposals for reducing costs, advancing education, giving more power to the workers, were audibly commended. Glittering generalities were as audibly scorned. References to the rights of women, as women, left her rather cold. Though by no means unanimously agreeing with her politics, the audience was in harmony with her spirit. On the side a suffragist deplored the waning interest in the cause. "We still haven't full suffrage," she said. "And yet the women won't fight as they used to." Doubtless; secure that their hour has struck, the old combative impulse of women against men has gone.

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## PACKERS' AGENT MAKES DEFENSE

While Admitting That Very High Profits Have Been Made in Meat in Argentina, He Says Margin Now Only Moderate

This is the last of three articles on the meat industry of Argentina. The others were printed on August 17 and 18.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—In replying to attacks on the American packing houses and charges that they are making undue profits on their operations in the Argentine Republic, Mr. Lino Landajo, manager of the Samsinena Company, gave an interview to the "Nation" in which he presented figures of operating costs. Using these figures as a basis, the cattle raisers who are making the campaign against the packers have attempted to show that each operation made by the Samsinena people results in a profit of 22.33 per cent and that they turn over their capital six times a year, resulting in a gross profit of 130 per cent.

Mr. Landajo said his company pays an average of 22 1/2 pesos (about \$96) for steers, and that the cost of preparing and shipping the meat is 6 centavos a pound, or 45 pesos an animal, this being equivalent to about \$10.24. He itemized the receipts from by-products, showing a total of 73 1/2 pesos, leaving the net value of the beef produced at 199 1/4 pesos (\$84.68).

### Very High Profits Admitted

He said that although it was true that the packing houses here made very high profits during the war, these profits were not out of proportion with the profits made in other industries, and he said that since December 31 the packing business has returned to the pre-war conditions, which left them only a moderate profit.

On the day following this interview the "Nation" published another article in which it was stated that if the net value of beef produced from a steer is 199 1/4 pesos, as stated by the Samsinena manager, this company has been making a net profit of 44 1/2 pesos, or 22.33 per cent, on each animal slaughtered, since the meat was sold to the British Government at 32 1/2 centavos a pound, or an average of 243 1/2 pesos an animal. The "Nation's" article maintained that such operations permitted the turning over of capital six times a year, resulting in a gross profit of 130 per cent a year on the money involved in the purchase and preparation of beef.

The "Nation" then added editorially: "These facts confirm the opinion which has been expressed by the 'Nation' on many occasions, that without further loss of time these conditions should be brought to the attention of public officials in order that measures may be taken for the protection of the cattle raising industry, which so far has been left to take care of itself as best it can."

### Industry "Tied Hand and Foot"

The Samsinena manager replied to this article by saying that no such profits are now being made, but he did not deny that they have been made. He stated that the contract with the British Government expired at the end of last year and that since then the price of beef has decreased until today it is impossible for the packers to make anything like 22.33 per cent profit on each operation, to say nothing of 130 per cent a year.

Mr. Angel Braceras, vice-president of La Compañia Hispano-Argentina de Intercambio Comercial y Frigorificos, has made a long statement to the "Union" in which he charges that the very lowest calculations show that the packers are making annual profits of 80 per cent and upward, while cattle raisers are unable to make more than 8 or 10 per cent. The company of which he is vice-president was formed to further the exportation of Argentine meat products and he is supposed to be in a position to make an authoritative statement regarding the meat industry.

Mr. Braceras stated that the Argentine cattle industry "has been tied hand and foot and delivered to the American packing trust. This trust," he said, "pays 200 pesos here for the same class of animal that it pays \$200 for in the United States, and no one connected with any of the American packing houses has yet shown that our charges of unfair dealing and undue profits are not true."

## ASSEMBLYMEN MAY WIN REELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Probability that the Socialist Assemblymen who were expelled from the state Legislature will be reelected at the special elections in September, in three of the five districts involved, is increased by the fact that the Democrats and Republicans in those districts have failed to reach an agreement on fusion. In the other two districts fusion was effected, but the Socialists carried those districts last year against fusion, so that indications are that all five of the expelled assemblymen will be returned. In addition, a Socialist state senator may be elected later.

### VALUATIONS ARE RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The New Jersey Supreme Court has rendered a decision which paves the way for a

big rate jump in all utility corporations in the State. The court holds that valuations made by the Utility Commission in the fixing of rates have not been to take costs of the war period, but rather to spread the costs over a series of four or five years and then fix the rate for utility service upon an average cost for the group of years. All rate boosts must now be made upon the true valuation of properties.

## FARMER AND LABOR MAY JOIN FORCES

They Are Agreed in Desire to Shorten Path Between Farm and Consumer in Marketing Food, Says M. D. Campbell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although the farmer and the laboring man have diverse interests in that the farmer profits when foodstuffs bring high prices and labor is cheap, while the laboring man profits most from high wages in connection with low-priced foods, the two classes are agreed in the desire to shorten the path between the farm and the consumer in the marketing of foodstuffs. M. D. Campbell, of Coldwater, Michigan, told the delegates to the National Association of Manufacturers convention held here recently.

With reference to the possibility of an alliance, some time in the future, of the farmer and labor, which combination would embrace 75 per cent of the country's population, Mr. Campbell said: "There will be no coalition of the farmer with organized labor except through lawful methods, and the absence of violence."

"Farmers and laboring men, however," he continued, "are beginning to feel keenly their lack of representation in both government and industry."

They want a voice, a part in the government they support and in the industry their hands create, he said. "It is not benevolence they ask; many a slave has that."

Mr. Campbell's subject was "The Farmer and the Closed Shop." He maintained that employers, including farmers, possessed the sovereign right to operate with open shop or closed shop as they chose. The state should be empowered to maintain order and uphold the law if either employers or employees invoked illegal methods to enforce their will upon the other, he said. Employees had the sovereign right to work in a closed shop or an open shop, just as employers had the right to operate as they chose, if such operation was in accordance with the laws of the land.

He pleaded for the right of the farmer to have a voice in the government by saying:

"Every representative democracy of the past has been formed to give tillers of the soil, producers of food, the peasantry of the nation, a voice in government; and every republic that has become wreckage along the shores of history has been driven to the rocks through forgetfulness or abandonment of this divine purpose."

## CONDITIONS POOR AT ELLIS ISLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Developments yesterday in the inquiry into Bureau of Immigration conditions were concerned mainly with the status of Ellis Island, New York, the receiving center for the great majority of aliens who come to this country. It was said at the Department of Labor that the station, which was used by the War Department for other purposes during the war, is now in a decidedly unsatisfactory condition, and that action should be taken at once to improve its facilities for the reception of immigrants.

It was pointed out that as a result of the disturbed conditions in Europe, large numbers of immigrants are coming to this country, and that it is even possible that the immigration figure this year may compare favorably with those of the pre-war years. The prospect of food shortages, unemployment, economic stagnation and possible renewed war in the countries of Europe most affected by the war, are the causes influencing immigration.

Officials of the department held it was highly important that the immigrant's first impression of the United States should be as favorable as possible and that his attitude toward this country would not be influenced for the better by the conditions now prevailing at Ellis Island. New equipment is urgently needed there, it is understood.

## HAWAII GUARDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Following the action of the commissioners of public instruction in specifying that only American citizens may teach in the public schools of the territory, all appointments which have been sent to teachers have contained a blank whereupon the recipients are instructed to state their citizenship. In case they are aliens, they are instructed to state whether or not they are eligible to citizenship, and, in case they are not, their appointments are declared automatically void. In cases where aliens who are on the teaching force are eligible to citizenship, they are requested to state their reasons for not applying for naturalization.

## ARGENTINE WOMEN ACTIVE AS CITIZENS

Many Belong to National and Local Organizations Taking Part in Charity and Reform—Education Much Encouraged

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The first question asked by Americans coming to this city is, "Tell us something about the Argentine woman." The idea underlying the suggestion is that the women of the republic are lagards in the race for the betterment of the educational and economic status. There was some excuse for that belief in the past, but little exists today. The Argentine woman of today is much unlike her forebears of only one or two generations ago.

Even so, in the pursuit of charitable efforts, the women of Argentina have for many years performed work that would be creditable to any organization in existence. Buenos Aires has innumerable philanthropic societies, and this is mainly due to the energy of Argentine women.

The other societies are too numerous to mention, but at the head of them is the Women's National Council, which is a branch of the Women's International Council in Europe, of which the Countess of Aberdeen is president. Argentina is the only country on the South American continent that has established a branch of this world-wide society. A large general meeting is held in Buenos Aires twice a year and delegates from many women's societies meet to give an account of the work which is being done in all parts of the republic.

### Temperance Branch

A representative of the World's Temperance League has been in Buenos Aires for about three years and has established a branch in this city. She has been well supported by the Argentine women and one of the most influential Argentines has been elected president of the society.

All professions are open to women in Argentina. The Argentine Lyceum, which corresponds to the Argentine University for men, prepares them for entering the professions. From the Lyceum they pass to the different university courses where they study law, engineering, chemistry, architecture and all the other professions. Several Argentine girls have graduated as architects and civil engineers.

Education in Argentina is compulsory and free to all nationalities. Government schools are large and important, and the directness and teaching staff of the schools for women are all certified women teachers. The first normal schools were founded by President Sarmiento, who brought out a number of certificated teachers from the United States, so that this branch of women's education is based upon the United States system. Such schools are established in city and country, yet so numerous are the pupils that the accommodation is not nearly enough to meet the requirements of the people.

Several of the American teachers who went to Buenos Aires with President Sarmiento are still living in Argentina and have been pensioned by the national government in recognition of their work in the Argentine normal schools.

### Intellectual Groups

The Argentine societies for the advancement of science and the fine arts are open to women. In literature they have competed with men and received, in some cases, higher prizes for the best original works of prose and fiction. Spanish reviews and newspapers are also edited by women in Buenos Aires. Music, sculpture, painting, etc., are studied with great success. The artistic talent of the Argentine women is good and they are industrious and painstaking.

Amongst those who have distinguished themselves may be mentioned in literature and science Dr. Cecilia Grierson and Señora de Llanos; doctors of philosophy and Belles Lettres, the Señoras Lopez, Canetti and Delaplane; in sculpture, Señora Lola Mora, who designed one of the most beautiful fountains in Buenos Aires, and many others. In painting and music the women compete successfully with Argentine men.

Industrial and technical schools are numerous, and follow the best European methods and provide ample scope for women to exercise their ingenuity; they are good copyists and imitate European models excellently. A complete course of instruction is provided in all industries: millinery, dressmaking, lace making, flower making, cooking, laundry, embroidery of every kind, has relief work in bronze, silver, leather, etc. In millinery and dressmaking women excel, and display great taste in making the beautiful hats and costumes which are the delight of the women here, and which compare very favorably with those received from London and Paris.

## PLANS FOR BUILDING NINE SUBMARINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Lessons learned from the operations of the navies in the world war have been embodied in plans for the nine submarines to be built for the United States Navy, three of which are under way, and six of which will be contracted for, presumably, on the basis of bids opened yesterday by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

The three under construction are building at the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) navy yard. The vessels will each be more than 300 feet in length and 27 feet 7 inches beam.

They will be capable of greater speed than any submarines previously planned for the navy. Their equipment will include radio outfits, listening devices and submarine signalling apparatus. Since they are designed to accompany the fleet, they will have large cruising distance and will be self-sustaining for long periods.

The cost, according to the bids opened yesterday, will be about \$4,000,000 each, more than the cost of the early battleships of the United States Navy. The lowest bids for six vessels to be constructed at the plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, Massachusetts, was \$3,990,000 each. Most of the other bids ran to nearly \$5,000,000 each, and one bid, for two vessels, was placed at \$5,057,000 each.

## RUSSIAN OFFICIALS' STATEMENTS DIFFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Commenting on a dispatch from Berlin in which George Tchitcherin, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Government, is said to have declared that the Bolsheviks would keep their pledges and afford protection against agitation of the third international, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, said yesterday:

"I do not suppose that Mr. Tchitcherin has superseded Lenin as the authoritative spokesman of soviet purpose. The actual words of Lenin are in very sharp contrast to the utterances of his foreign minister."

"Said Lenin before the Council of the People's Commissaries during the negotiations upon the Prinkipo Conference: 'The successful development of the Bolshevik doctrine throughout the world can only be effected by means of periods of rest during which we may recuperate and gather new strength for further exertions. I have never hesitated to come to terms with bourgeois government when by so doing I thought I could weaken the bourgeoisie. It is sound strategy in war to postpone operations until the moral disintegration of the enemy renders the delivery of a mortal blow possible. This was the policy we adopted toward the German Empire and it has proved successful. The time has now come for us to conclude a second Brest-Litovsk, this time with the entente. We must make peace not only with the entente, but also with Poland, Lithuania and the Ukraine, and all the other forces which are opposing us in Russia. We must be prepared to make every concession, promise, and sacrifice in order to entice our foes into the conclusion of this peace. We shall know that we have but concluded a truce permitting us to complete our preparations for a decisive onslaught which will assure our triumph.'"

"In the same connection on February 2, 1919, Zinoviev, the intimate associate of Lenin and Trotsky said: 'We are willing to sign an unfavorable peace with the allies... it would only mean that we should put no trust whatever in the bit of paper we should sign. We should use the breathing-space so obtained in order to gather our strength in order that the mere continued existence of our government would keep up the world-wide propaganda which Soviet Russia has been carrying on for more than a year.'"

"On another occasion he is reported by Mr. Lincoln Eyre to have said: 'Our propaganda system is as strong and as far-reaching as ever. The Third International is primarily an instrument for revolution. This work will be continued, no matter what happens, legally or illegally. The Soviet Government may pledge itself to refrain from propaganda abroad, but the Third International never.'"

"The fight for justice in the second place, we must make up our minds pretty clearly that we have got to stand behind our Negro newspapers. These publications have fought our battles for right and justice, and they have rarely omitted an act or overlooked an opportunity toward cooperation in business or among business men. Negro newspapers have given most loyal support to the government in all its publicity work in connection with the war program, and from a purely commercial angle they have demonstrated that they can carry a message in an effective way to the 12,000,000 Negroes of this country."

"There is no bigger business for this league and all the other organizations among Negroes in America, whether professional or otherwise, than the securing for the Negroes of this country every right and every privilege of every other worthy American citizen."

## ILLINOIS RIVER CITIES CONCUR IN PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Illinois—Transformation of the Illinois River, one of the most important waterways of the middle west from the standpoint of commerce, into an open sewer, draining the City of Chicago, has aroused the people of central Illinois to action. Committees representing the various cities along the river have called upon the sanitary district trustees of Chicago to formally register the protest, and have been assured that sewage reduction plants are a certainty, but shortage of men and materials, has prevented action.

If the Illinois Legislature declines to act, the Supreme Court will then be appealed to. A waterway committee, made up of representatives of every city along the river between Joliet and Meredosia, has been organized and this body proposes to keep up the agitation until the trustees erect the sewage reduction plants.

### STAND FOR POLAND INDORSED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Julio A. Costa, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, presented at yesterday's session of that body a resolution indorsing the stand of the United States and France relative to Poland. He was applauded by the deputies as he spoke in support of his motion.

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## PROSPERITY AND NEEDS OF NEGROES

Dr. Moton Recommends the Formation of a Business Organization and Better Support of the Negro Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—If the officers and members of the National Negro Business League "keep their heads level" and their "feet on the ground," the league will enter upon a new era of usefulness and power, and its opportunities for service to the Negro race and to the country will be unlimited, declared Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and president of the league, while delivering his annual address, which opened a three days session, beginning yesterday morning at the Dunbar Theater.

Dr. Moton proposed an affiliation of the league with other strong Negro organizations in order that the work which is being done by the several organizations may not be lessened, but that "all might be united in a common effort to help bring to America the full fruits of democracy for every race and group of people in the country." Other proposals outlined by Dr. Moton included a plan to enlist larger and more sustained support for Negro newspapers and a cooperative plan to aid worthy and well-directed Negro business enterprises with capital for development and expansion.

"The world has changed as follows: The past four years in the previous 30 or even 50 years. And, in spite of many indications to the contrary, world progress has advanced by at least a generation; and along every line of human endeavor the Negro has kept abreast of this advancement. In the face of this fact, the Negroes of this country have never needed as much as they do today, a strong, wise, progressive business organization."

### Business Problems

"The race has never earned so much money as at present; never had so much money as today; was never more willing to invest money than now; and has never been so willing to accept Negro leadership with such implicit confidence as now; and who shall say that this does not mark for the National Negro Business League the hour of its supreme opportunity?"

"I believe thoroughly in education—in all phases of education. I believe as well in all the learned and useful professions. But somehow, I feel that the Negro, like the rest of mankind, must learn to work out more of his problems along business lines than he has in the past; he must learn, as other races have learned, that a great deal of the so-called race problem can and must be worked out at 6 per cent."

"The most serious need that confronts Negro enterprise today is capital. Without it there is no hope whatever of entering the race of business; and once in it, there is no hope of success without that backing which makes it possible to meet competition and supply the standard of service set by modern business methods. The business men represented here should form themselves into a strong organization to supply this need. It need not be an organic part of the league; it would be probably better to develop it as a separate organization; but it would from its foundation have the moral backing and support of the league."

### The Fight for Justice

"In the second place, we must make up our minds pretty clearly that we have got to stand behind our Negro newspapers. These publications have fought our battles for right and justice, and they have rarely omitted an act or overlooked an opportunity toward cooperation in business or among business men. Negro newspapers have given most loyal support to the government in all its publicity work in connection with the war program, and from a purely commercial angle they have demonstrated that they can carry a message in an effective way to the 12,000,000 Negroes of this country."

"There is no bigger business for this league and all the other organizations among Negroes in America, whether professional or otherwise, than the securing for the Negroes of this country every right and every privilege of every other worthy American citizen."

49c.

per peck (15 lbs.)

## POTATOES

At All Our Boston Stores

## MELONS

Pink Meats from New Mexico 12 in a crate

Per Crate \$1.75

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.

## HAWAIIAN SCHOOL CHANGES URGED

Federal Commission Would Abolish Foreign-Language Schools at Once and Organize the Territorial Normal School

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

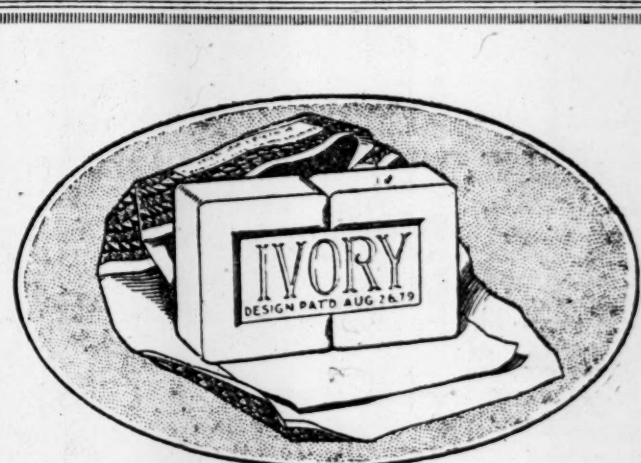
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Radical alterations in the public school system of the Territory of Hawaii are proposed in recommendations contained in the report of the federal school survey commission, headed by Dr. Frank F. Bunker, chief of the city school division of the Bureau of Education at Washington, District of Columbia which visited the islands the early part of this year and made an exhaustive study of the Territory's educational needs. Advance copies of a summary of the recommendations of the commission were handed recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. There are 13 recommendations in all, covering a variety of subjects.

Briefly, the commission reached the conclusion that practically the entire Hawaiian public school system is faulty in one way or another. Outstanding among the recommendations is that which advocates the immediate abolishment of foreign-language schools—a subject which has been a thorn in the side of Territory, as it were, for several years. In this connection the survey commission voices the following opinion:

"Language schools, which in the aggregate outnumber the public schools of the Territory, are centers of an influence which, if not distinctly anti-American, is certainly un-American. Following is the summary of the report on these language schools, nine-tenths of which are conducted by Japanese:

"Abolish all foreign-language schools, except for foreign children who can never become American citizens, but provide opportunity in the public schools wherever the demand is sufficient, for the study of oriental languages, classes in the same to be held for one hour a day at the close of the regular school session, in the public school classrooms, by teachers regularly employed by the Territorial Department of Education. All prerequisites for enrollment in such classes require that the pupil shall make satisfactory progress in the other work of the public school; that enrollment be by written or oral request of the parent; and that the parent may, if it seem desirable, be required to pay as a monthly fee the pro rata cost of providing teachers for such classes."

Aside from the matter of foreign-language schools, probably the most outstanding recommendation made by Dr. Bunker and his associates is that calling for a complete reorganization of the Territorial Normal School. The commission is of the opinion that the present site should be abandoned as soon as practicable, and that suitable buildings for normal school work be erected on or near the campus of the University of Hawaii. This recommendation carries with it the opinion of the commission that steps should be taken to bring about closer cooperation between the university and the normal school.



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The work of Ivory Soap is practically unlimited because its mildness, purity, quality and freedom from alkali enable it to clean thoroughly and without harm anything that can stand the touch of clear water.

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Ivory Soap Flakes is genuine Ivory Soap in flake form for washing silks, woolsens, laces, linens and all delicate fabrics. Ask your grocer.





## THROWING SHODDY ON MARKET DENIED

Wool Experts Differ on Charge that Virgin Product Was Hoarded and Inferior Output Was Sold to the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The charge that half a million pounds of shoddy were thrown on the American clothing market in 1919, while a billion pounds of unmanufactured virgin wool were accumulated in the warehouses, is denied by Paul T. Cherrington, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, in an open letter to Howard E. Greene, secretary of the National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America.

Mr. Cherrington and Mr. Greene have been disputing this question for some time. The latest utterance from either is the former's open letter in reply to the latter's letter of July 15.

Mr. Cherrington points out that Mr. Greene gives no evidence to substantiate his assertion that half a billion pounds of shoddy were thrown on the market last year. Mr. Cherrington says the truth is that "the amount of reworked stock used in all branches of wool manufacture in 1919 could not possibly have been anything like that figure." He adds that the actually reported consumption of such stock in the woolen and worsted industries for the latest year for which official figures are obtainable, (1914), was not one-fifth of this amount, an amount which would be equivalent to five-sixths of the new wool used. And Mr. Cherrington holds that the use of reworked wool could not have increased alarmingly during the past five years without there having been some marked increase in the equipment for preparing it for use, and no such increase in machinery had been reported.

### Wool in Warehouses

Mr. Greene has made it clear that the 1,000,000,000 pounds of virgin wool which, he says, accumulated in warehouses last year, were in the world's storehouses exclusive of the United States clip. To this Mr. Cherrington replies that, on the best authority, the figure is too small, and that the accumulation was due to causes having nothing to do with the use of reworked stock in this country, the chief cause being ship shortage.

Mr. Greene made the point that manufacturers ought to have been using the surplus of coarse wools for the manufacture of fabrics to be sold at nominal profit instead of using reworked stock. Mr. Cherrington says this credited the cloth manufacturer with an ability to give direction to public demand which he would very much like to have; and that the mills which made samples of fabrics from coarse wools could not develop any business in them owing to vagaries of fashion.

Mr. Greene insisted upon the customer's right to know whether a given fabric has reworked stock in it. Conceding the consumer's right to perfect, entire knowledge of everything he buys, Mr. Cherrington says that does not justify compulsory branding of any article with incomplete and misleading information "having no relation to the intrinsic properties of the purchase."

### French-Capper Bill

This refers to the French-Capper bill for the compulsory branding of every yard of wool fabric to show its fibre content. The National Sheep and Wool Bureau supports this bill and charges that large interests are fighting to prevent it from being reported out of congressional committee.

"Some reworked stock is better than some new wool," says Mr. Cherrington. "That is not opinion; it is fact. Compulsory branding of some fabrics to create the impression that their fibre content is of high grade when it may not be—as when all fabrics of new wool would be given a 100 per cent virgin wool brand—is unfair to the consumer. And so is the compulsory branding of others to indicate that they are of a lower grade than they are, as would be the case when a fine broadcloth would have to show how much reworked stock is in it."

"Both of these misrepresentations would be made compulsory in the case of certain fabrics under the terms of any bill compelling the branding of fiber content alone."

Mr. Cherrington says the National Association of Wool Manufacturers has never opposed any fabric or garment manufacturer taking the public into his confidence and "telling them as near as possible the complete facts about the contents of his fabrics and garments." He says that wool manufacturers of standing are never guilty of that form of fraud which calls a fabric all wool if it contains anything except wool fiber. The association favors a law "based on established, proved legal principles, making misrepresentations of fabrics a misdemeanor punishable by heavy penalties;" but it consistently opposes any law compelling the branding of fabrics in such a way as to mislead the public.

## FOUR STATES JOIN FOR RECLAMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho.—The four northwestern states including Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, have organized the Northwestern Reclamation Association. This organization is subsidiary to the big reclamation organization known as the Western States Reclamation Association and its chief purpose is to interest the coast cities of Portland, Tacoma and Seattle in reclamation. While these

cities lie in a damp area needing no irrigation, the reclamation project is of consequence to them as they are the sea coast outlets for the products of the northwestern irrigated areas.

The plans for this Northwestern Reclamation Association were outlined by a delegation of Spokane business men, who came to Boise to consult with Governor Davis of Idaho. The governors of the four states will issue a proclamation calling for a more general conference to be held in Seattle, September 16 and 17. The representatives and senators of the four states will also endorse the call.

## REPUBLICANS OF HAWAII CONVENE

Abolishment of Foreign Language Schools, Prohibition of Aliens on Government Work—Soldiers' Homesteads Favored

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Republicans of Hawaii at a convention held recently in Honolulu adopted a platform which, among other things, places the party on record as favoring the complete abolishment of foreign language schools, the prohibiting of the employment of aliens on government work, and the setting aside of lands as homesteads for former soldiers.

In the preamble the platform indorses the candidates of the Republican Party for President and Vice-President. "While recognizing the privilege of free speech," the platform continues, "we maintain that no man, be he citizen or alien, may advocate violent overthrow of our government or American institutions, and we unqualifiedly indorse legislation for the suppression of any dangerous doctrines or movements tending to undermine the influences and the controlling principles of American government." The platform also pays a tribute to the men of Hawaii who offered themselves to their country in the recent war, and indorses the work of the American Legion, especially its work along the line of Americanization. The party recommends the re-election of Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole, for the last 18 years Hawaii's delegate to Congress.

The platform pledges the party to petition Congress, through the delegate, for an amendment whereby the territory's representation in Congress may be increased.

The territory of Hawaii, in wealth, production and Americanization, rivals many of the mainland states," the platform says, "and we believe that upon a proper showing Congress will give us a representation in conformity with our rights, and in this particular the Republican Party pledges its organization to use every effort to persuade Congress to pass a law to allow our delegate or delegates the right to vote on all questions coming before Congress."

A plank pledging the party to work for the inclusion of Hawaii in measures extending federal aid reads in part as follows:

"Realizing the strategic and exposed position of the Hawaiian Islands as an outpost and first line of defense for the Pacific coast of the United States, and realizing further the extreme importance of furnishing the armed forces with every facility for rendering the defense of these islands of the greatest degree of efficiency, the Republican Party pledges its representatives to work for an amendment to the present federal Good Roads Act and to urge recognition of this territory in any future federal road acts, so that their provisions may be applied to the territory of Hawaii, the same as they have, or may be in the future, applied to the states of the continental United States. And further in view of the isolation of this territory from bases of reinforcement and supply, it is necessary that we maintain a strong military and naval force for the defense of the islands and for the protection of the Pacific coast."

The party is placed on record as favoring substantially increased territorial appropriations for the National Guard, while one of the planks urges that the Organic Act be amended so as to bar from the privilege of voting all citizens who acknowledge allegiance of any sort to any foreign government.

## IMMENSE DECREASE IN REMITTANCES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The increased taxation in European countries and the increase in the cost of living in the Argentine Republic have resulted in an enormous decrease in the amount of money sent to other countries by nationals of those countries living in Argentina. Prior to the war there was a steady stream of money to other countries in small remittances of francs, lire and marks. In 1913, for example, 130,000,000 pesos were sent to Europe in remittances of less than 1000 francs, lire or marks. In 1919, these small remittances aggregated only 40,000,000 pesos.

### SUGAR PROFITS HEAVY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Many Japanese sugar cane planters are leaving Hawaii to spend their career in comparative luxury in Japan with the money they have made in the last few years, but particularly this year, due to the unusually high price of sugar. One of seven planters who left recently, it is said, took away \$20,000, and none of these men had less than \$10,000.

## ILLINOIS SEEKS TO STOP RENT ABUSES

Concrete Plan to Work on Asked by Governor Lowden Before Calling Legislative Session—Real Estate Men Can Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—Even if the rent profiteers of Illinois are beyond the scope of the present state laws, real estate agents can do much to relieve the existing conditions by getting after the landlords who charge excessive rents.

Frank O. Lowden, Illinois' Governor, intimated as much following a conference with a delegation of tenants and members of the city council from Chicago, which is asking that a special session of the General Assembly be called to enact laws to prohibit rent profiteering. The matter was taken under advisement until data concerning the laws passed in the State of Ohio and the City of Cleveland can be furnished the chief executive by the Chicago men.

The Governor declared that a search of two years has failed to bring to light a way of curbing the profiteer. He said that if he called a special session it would be necessary to have a concrete plan to work on.

Morton S. Cressy of Chicago, assistant corporation counsel, is expected to furnish the Governor with the plan called for in a few days.

Alderman Robert J. Mulcahy, chairman of the special committee, will send to the Governor a transcript of the evidence taken at hearings on rent profiteering held in Chicago. Real estate men are of the opinion that it would be almost impossible under present conditions to enact laws which would hit the rent profiteers and stand the legal test.

### Governor's Statement

To a delegation of real estate men from the Cook County and Chicago real estate boards who appeared before Governor Lowden to oppose the request for a special session of the Legislature, the Governor made the following statement:

"It is to the interest of your real estate men, more than anyone else, that rent profiteering be stopped, and if it is not stopped the time will soon arrive when real property in cities will come under control of a commission similar to the state utilities body."

"The question, so far as the Legislature is concerned, is largely one of legal powers. How we can regulate the return from one class of property and not regulate the returns from other classes. I take it that there is no dispute here on the part of the real estate representatives that there has been profiteering in rents. I know that rents have been raised in instances simply because agents and owners wanted to raise them. Whatever the legal difficulties of enacting remedial legislation are, and they are very grave, you real estate men must realize that if your property is not rendering a public service, some way will be found to bring that property under the class of public utilities."

## MAYOR OPPOSES RATE INCREASE

Atlanta Executive Says People Should Not Be Taxed to Pay Dividends on Watered Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Recommendations that the city attorney and the assistant attorney be instructed to appear before the railroad commission and oppose all the increases asked for by the Georgia Railway & Power Company and the Atlanta Railway Company, were urged recently by James L. Key, Mayor of Atlanta, in a message to the City Council. In his message the Mayor said, in part:

"The two rate increases, the one already granted, together with the one now sought, mean an increase on these people (of Atlanta) of the staggering sum of \$3,850,000 annually."

"These increases are justified by the company mainly on the ground that they have increased wages \$450,000, that there has been some increase in cost of operation, that they need a good deal of money to pay dividends on some few millions of stock judiciously scattered around, and to build some new plants for the company, out of money furnished by the public."

"It is asking too much of the public to submit to an increase in their taxes to pay dividends on watered stock."

"The argument of increased cost of operation, which applies generally to all business, does not hold good in the case of the power company as with other lines of business, for the reason that the main element in their business is the production of power. This power is produced almost entirely from water, and this water does not cost any more now than it did before the war."

"Very little can be claimed by the company on account of the wages they pay their employees. The maximum pay for motormen and conductors is 46 cents an hour. This is but a small margin above the pay for common labor in this market and is not a fair living wage here. Had the company agreed to pay their employees a living wage, the public would have been willing to cooperate in meeting the additional expense. The public is not willing to be taxed to the extent of \$2,600,000 to meet an increased pay roll in all departments of \$450,000."

"Our greatest hope of relief will come when the Legislature unties the hands of the municipalities of the State and vests in them the power to take over their local utilities. Until that time comes, we can but defend ourselves and the public whom we represent."

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

House of Correction Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PEORIA, Illinois.—The famous house of correction here, opened April 1, 1879, has closed because of lack of tenants. Prohibition is responsible. This city was the seat of the leading distilleries of the United States and manufactured more whiskey and other intoxicants than any other city in the country. The need of a workhouse, where men undergoing sentence for drunkenness and other minor infractions of the code could be made to work out their fine and thus help pay the cost of operating the expense of incarceration, was felt along in the seventies but not until the close of that decade was the house of correction opened. Supplied with beds for 100, the institution has at times sheltered 136 prisoners. J. W. Brodman has been superintendent for the past 30 years. He has computed that, during his incumbency, no less than 38,000 prisoners were sheltered, the great majority being sent over for intoxication. In the 41 years that the house of correction was in operation the total number of prisoners booked reached 50,000. With the closing of the saloon the number of prisoners dwindled. Of late, the small list of prisoners made it imperative that the institution be closed and the prisoners from the various justice courts be sent to the smaller city prison. While in operation the Peoria house of correction produced brooms and other easily made articles, while wood sawing and other manual labor was required of the inmates. There was work of some kind for all sentenced to the institution and there was considerable revenue from the labor of the inmates. The closing of the prison is epochal in the history of the city.

France's Aid to Poland

Mr. Parmentier replied that France had given to Poland considerable quantities of war matériel which France had no other use for now, and extended credits to Poland. In addition she had sent to the Polish Army several hundred officers—he could not say how many, but he knew that General Weygand, whom he described as "Marshal Foch's right arm," was among these officers and was at present serving in the defense of Warsaw.

Mr. Parmentier was then asked if he could say how much assistance France had extended to General Wrangel or was prepared to give him, to which he replied that he could not, with any accuracy, although it was his understanding that the chief help would be munitions and arms.

In discussing French taxation both Mr. Parmentier and Maurice Casenave, head of the French financial mission here, said that prohibition in the United States, by cutting off French wine and liquor exports to American ports, had not had any appreciable effect on the French taxation system.

Study of French Taxation

"I have made a personal study of that question," said Mr. Casenave, "and I find that French exports of wines and liquors to the United States have never exceeded \$12,000,000 a year, and some years they have fallen to \$8,000,000. Such figures are too small to be considered in comparison with the huge amounts involved in the French taxation scheme which we are now discussing."

Mr. Parmentier pointed out that France in 1913 had raised 4,200,000,000 francs by taxation; in 1920 she was raising 11,500,000,000, and the new taxation law, which went into effect on July 1, would bring in 20,000,000,000. Under the new law, the income tax would bring in 1,300,000,000 more than last year, the taxes on acquired wealth 500,000,000 more, and the tax on turnover in commercial transactions 5,400,000,000 more. A married man was required to pay 10 per cent additional tax if he has no children after two years and a single man must pay 25 per cent additional.

Military Service Handicap

France was somewhat handicapped as to taxation because all her young men were required to serve in the army for three years.

"We hope that eventually affairs in Europe will calm down to a state justifying us in reducing our military service," said Mr. Parmentier. He quoted Mr. Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, as saying that the average Frenchman paid £17 16s. 10d. in annual taxes, while the average Britisher paid £22 6s.

France had extended credit to Kolchak to enable him to pay for war matériel. It was secured credit and extended by private companies, not by government.

Mr. Parmentier has already conferred with J. P. Morgan and other financiers. He hopes to be able to say something definite about the Anglo-French loan in a few days. France had not yet sent over any gold in payment of the loan, but arrangements had been made to ship some over soon. He added that

## MAGELLAN STRAITS' FOURTH CENTENNIAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile.—The city of Punta Arenas, with the cooperation of the Chilean Government, is making extensive preparations for the celebration of the fourth centennial of the discovery of the Straits of Magellan, a celebration that is to continue from November 23 to December 10 of this year. The King of Spain and the presidents of all the South and Central American republics have been invited to attend, and a commission is now touring South America to arouse interest in the event.

### PLANES FOR DUCK PATROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

WILLOWS, California.—Now that the ducks are arriving on the rice fields of the Sacramento Valley preparations are being rushed to save the crop from the swarm of ducks in this region. Pilots of the Moffatt Hunt Aircraft Company have been again engaged to fly over the fields of maturing rice, thus keeping the ducks on the move.

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## FRANCE RELIES ON GENERAL WRANGLER

Help to Be Given Leader in Hope That He Can Win Back the Russian People With Promise of Proper Constituent Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—France does not believe that General Wrangel is a reactionary of the old Russian régime. She thinks he is midway between that and the present Bolshevik régime, and she is going to help him in the hope that he will win the Russian people back to him by his promise of a proper constituent assembly, according to Jean Parmentier, administrator of the French Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Parmentier arrived here Monday on a mission for his government in connection with taking up its part of the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan, which falls due in October. Following a general interview on the subject of French taxation and finance, granted to newspaper men yesterday, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked him if he could state to what extent France was extending assistance to Poland.

### France's Aid to Poland

Mr. Parmentier replied that France had given to Poland considerable quantities of war matériel which France had no other use for now, and extended credits to Poland. In addition she had sent to the Polish Army several hundred officers—he could not say how many, but he knew that General Weygand, whom he described as "Marshal Foch's right arm," was among these officers and was at present serving in the defense of Warsaw.

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## RAIL PIECEWORK SYSTEM FAVORED

Railroad President Opposed to National Adjustment Board and the Standardization of Working Conditions on Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That a national board of adjustment for handling grievances, and perpetuation of the country-wide standardization of working conditions which obtained during government control of the railroads should not be permitted, and that the piecework system should be restored, is the conviction expressed by E. E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Wholesale standardization, he says, is probably convenient for labor leaders, but in many cases he thinks it is unfair to the rank and file of workers, experience having revealed that it has been the cause of much dissatisfaction. Such standardization, he argues, would make impossible the decentralization intended by the Transportation Act, and would rob the railroads of the home rule necessary to maintain efficiency and proper discipline.

"A great opportunity for ambitious workmen themselves to build up morale within the rank and file would lie in the restoration of the piecework system, the basis of shop efficiency before government control," he says. "While it prevailed the man who had energy and ability had a strong incentive to conscientious labor. Abandonment of piecework placed him on the same plane with the lazy and inefficient worker."

"Under our American system of education the number of ambitious workers with brains must grow, and it is unlikely that they will rest content to remain on the same basis with mere time servers. The coming of the time when they will make themselves felt in the union organization means much to railroad efficiency."

"There must be constant education to accomplish these results. The fallacies of the agitators who fatten upon discontent, the economic losses to the workers themselves through useless strikes, must be pointed out and above all the self-respect of the workers must be encouraged. Much of the future success of American railroads depends upon their employees and the service they perform. If the men come to realize that they can hold the friendship and interest of the shipping and traveling public by a whole-hearted spirit of cooperation, under the Transportation Act, that in this road lies the way to progress, promotion and prosperity, they will play a big part in giving our country the transportation efficiency necessary to successful commercial development."

"It may be that private control is on trial. Equally true, however, is the fact that another great element in our national life is on trial. Not only must the railroad managers show their ability, but the men and women they employ must demonstrate their willingness to work and their right to the wages recently awarded them by the United States Labor Board."



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Good shoes are an economy

## MAKING A PENALTY FIT THE OFFENSE

Judge Who Ordered a Guilty Dealer to Supply Ice Free Defends the Practice of Going Outside the Law's Provisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Massachusetts.—"A punishment that is appropriate to the offense, such, for instance, as giving an ice dealer who has been found guilty of short weighing to customers an opportunity to prove that he intends to them with free ice for a certain period, often has more practical and reformative value than fining or even putting into jail," says Judge Thomas P. Riley of the Malden Court. The judge was referring to such cases as the one recently where he had called upon an ice man to deliver ice free to two families for the rest of the summer because he had been convicted of selling 37 pounds of ice for 50.

In support of this sort of action on the part of the court, Judge Riley said: "A lower court especially, in promoting the best interests of the community and in safeguarding its peace, has a certain degree of discretion in the handling of the cases that come before it. The judge may place the case on probation, place it on file, levy a fine or give a jail sentence. Now, if there is reason to believe that an offender will correct his ways if given the opportunity, the judge may say to him something like this: 'Provided you go to so and so as an indication that you intend to be square, I will place this case on file, and will not impose the heavy fine which it is in my power to impose.'"

"Take the case of the ice man. I could have fined him \$20, but this was his second offense, so that it was plain that he had not yet realized the seriousness of it, and, furthermore, I desired to stop the giving of short weight in ice, which, I have had good reason to believe, had become a general practice. I was quite sure that if the ice man had to deliver free ice to the two families with the prospect of doing the same to a large number of families if he committed the third offense, I would put a stop to short selling on the part of that ice man at least."

A Boston attorney says that this method of penalizing, though an indirect way, not provided for under the statutes, but nevertheless within the discretionary powers of the judge, is closely linked with the probationary method. He thought it might be a great deal more worth while to order a breaker of the speed law to drive at a rate not exceeding four miles an hour than to let him off with the paying of a fine.

In the case of minors or juveniles this manner of corrective is applied constantly. One judge caught boys who had been doing damage by throwing stones to go out and throw stones for an hour. Another judge told certain older boys who had made trouble around a city playground that upon a second offense he would put them to work on the roads.

## LONGSHOREMEN DROP DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Following a conference between steamship owners and union officials, coastwise longshoremen who have been on strike since spring, have voted to return to work today, making no demands regarding wages and hours, and submitting to the ruling of the steamship officials that no non-union men now employed as longshoremen are to be disturbed.



## CAN AUSTRALIA BE HELD BY WHITE MEN?

White Australia Policy Is Said to Be Difficult to Maintain, Due to Teeming Millions of Asiatics Not Far Away

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The policy of successive administrations of the Commonwealth of Australia and of the people themselves has aimed at securing their country for the white man, and ruthlessly to exclude the colored races. This policy, which is known as the "White Australia" policy, embraces an ideal which can hardly be appreciated by those outside Australia and who only examine the question cursorily; but when the problem is investigated more closely it must be admitted that the theory that a white population of 5,000,000 can hold indefinitely a vast territory comprising no less than 3,000,000 square miles is untenable, more especially when it is realized that there are teeming millions of Asiatics a few days' steam to the north who are already too numerous for their own countries comfortably to sustain.

W. A. Watt, the Commonwealth Treasurer, who recently resigned whilst on a financial mission to the Kingdom, referred a few days ago to White Australia and the important problem which will arise in connection with the dominion of the Pacific. These remarks give a new aspect to the White Australia question inasmuch as, owing to Papua being now a part of the Commonwealth, and the fact that certain Pacific islands are, under the Peace Treaty, placed under the jurisdiction of Australia, it will render the aforesaid policy not quite consistent.

### Mainland Only

The argument against this is that the "white" policy refers to the mainland only, and not to Australia's dependencies. This would mean that all parts of the Commonwealth are not to have free intercourse with each other—an undesirable and unnatural state of affairs. Apart from this minor complication, however, is the fact that Australia cannot or will not fill her empty spaces with the white man, and in excluding the colored races she is getting perilously near a dog-in-the-manger policy. It should be remembered, too, that a third of the Commonwealth, that is 1,000,000 square miles, is within the tropics, where the white man is regarded as being practically incapable of performing heavy sustained manual labor but where the Asiatic would be invaluable for the purpose.

In this connection a few figures in regard to the relative populations of Australia, India, China and Japan are instructive. In India there are about 177 to the square mile, in China, 200, in Japan (from which country may be anticipated Australia's greatest menace) no less than 350 people are set apart per square mile. The figures for the Commonwealth are 1-2-3 per square mile. Comment as to the gravity of the position is needless. There is no doubt that under a well regulated scheme of colored labor those portions of the island continent which are, at present, entirely undeveloped and lying empty could profitably be reclaimed from their desert condition and induced to give forth plentifully. In the tropical regions the work is not suitable for the white man, but with an adequate supply of labor, under the supervision of white men who could be chosen for their qualifications for their tactful handling of Asiatics, the country would advance with great rapidity.

Especially is this true of that great tract of country which lies to the north and which is known as the Northern Territory. Here the present population is practically negligible and thousands upon thousands of square miles of potentially rich country are lying waste and neglected. Freed from the necessity of performing hard manual labor in the Territory in a climate wholly unsuited to such work, the white man, assisted by colored labor, could make these vast tracts flourish and incidentally attract just that type of settlers who are so needed. But the white Australia policy stands in the way, and the result is that great fertile stretches are left uncultivated and tenantless and are likely so to remain. That is so long as Australia is content to rely on the protection of the British fleet, if for any reason this protection were withdrawn the result would be inevitable and immediate. Japan, whose population has grown from 40,000,000 in 1893 to the estimated number of 58,000,000 at the present time, is thirsting for territory for her surplus people, and has for many years past cast longing eyes on Australia, the land of great promise, and at the moment so near and yet so far.

### Japan's Attitude

But, given the opportunity, is it reasonable to expect a well-equipped and modern nation as Japan has become to stay her hand? In any case, her only feeling toward Australia is one of bitterness, caused by what she regards as the insulting immigration policy of the latter. In this connection the efforts made by the editor of the "Secul Press," a Japanese semi-official paper, to interpret the position, are interesting. The editor, in discussing the question of the exclusion of his countrymen from America and Australia, says that the reason for this insular attitude is not racial so much as the desire of the whites to preserve their present standard of living and culture and their fear that if their countries were thrown open to low class Japanese immigrants, they would soon be defeated economically

and would continually be degraded by the invaders.

The editor goes on to point out that it is the workingmen of America and Australia who are so adamant on the exclusion of the Japanese and not the capitalists, who would actually welcome them, but dare not say so publicly. The journalist concludes by stating that the prejudice can only be broken down by "the colored races developing themselves in civilization and raising themselves in wealth and culture." Be this as it may, there is no doubt that Australia intends to keep her country exclusively for the white man.

Mr. Hughes, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, just before he left England for Australia, addressed members of the Australian Imperial force and said that the future Australia was firmly established and that Australia could now be held by Australians. How it is to be done without an enormous influx of the white races was not mentioned. There are absolutely no signs of this great influx, and the position, therefore, grows more and more serious. The remedy lies in populating the north, from which direction the danger will come, and to do this the desert north must be developed. It has been proved that this development can better be carried out with colored labor. A scheme might, therefore, be inaugurated whereby coolie labor, under stringent regulation, could be admitted.

## EGYPT NOW FACED WITH CONSPIRACY

Twenty-Nine Egyptians Charged With Being Members of Society to Overthrow the Rulers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—One of the most dramatic events that have occurred in political affairs has been the arrest of 29 Egyptians charged with being guilty of a crime under martial law, that is, conspiracy, and with being members of an alleged "vengeance society" whose aim was to overthrow the government and the Sultan and to attain their end by a program of organized bomb throwing. It appears that it was only after the seventh bomb outrage, the attack on the present Premier, that clues were found which led up to the present action of the authorities. Among those arrested is the secretary of the Cairo committee of the Egyptian delegation, Abdel Rahman Bey Fahmy, formerly in the government service, in which he had risen to the very high rank of Mudir, or Provincial Governor. In view of his social standing and the fact that the majority of the better class Egyptians are averse to violent measures, his arrest must have come as a surprise to many. Should he be found to be involved in this criminal organization, the effect on the prestige of the Egyptian delegation would be very marked.

As might have been expected the majority of the remainder are youthful extremists, students and journalists, among whom is the notorious Kyriakos Effendi Mikhail, the Copt who was forcibly repatriated from England on account of the slanderous campaign against British rule in Egypt which he had organized. It must have been known for some time that these bomb attacks—not one of which has actually injured the intended victim, though there have been some marvelous escapes—were being carried out under a system aiming at intimidating prominent Egyptians and thus rendering government under the protectorate impossible. It is believed, however, that the organization was a comparatively small one, composed of unimportant fanatics and adventurers. It would appear that this is not so; hence the importance of the present case.

The trial, which is being conducted publicly before a military court with Judge Thorp of the native courts as Judge Advocate, is monopolizing public attention at the present, long reports appearing in all the papers. Of the 24 counsel employed for the defense, three are leading English lawyers, which ought to assure the native public—and it is unfortunately very skeptical, it must be admitted—that the trial will be a fair one. A peculiar feature is the fact that the 13 witnesses for the prosecution are being guarded as closely as if they were prisoners. This precaution, is, however, necessary in the interests of the witnesses themselves, for already a man has been arrested on the charge of intimidating, by means of threats to him and his family, a witness from giving evidence against the Bey. His case is being dealt with at once and it is hoped that as a result this pernicious influence, so common, unfortunately, in Egypt, may be checked.

### EGYPT'S TEAM AT ANTWERP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—A very welcome sign of a better atmosphere in Egypt's thinking has been the development of sport in the country. To this end the "Egyptian Mail" has contributed no little effort, its reports of all important school games and sports forming a special feature of that newspaper. Through the English masters' influence games have certainly "caught on," football being especially popular—vide even the street urchins of today, who with a rag ball and bare feet will manage to give an enthusiastic though perhaps unorthodox rendering of the game on any odd piece of waste ground. Many among the schools and colleges have shown excellent form, so much so that it has been found possible to organize an Egyptian team of athletes to represent the country at the Antwerp Olympic Games in football, gymnastics, fencing, running, wrestling and weight lifting. The party is being financed partly by the government and partly by private subscriptions.

## TZECHS' NATIONAL FETES TO LIBERTY

Prague Festival Given by the Sokols Before 100,000 Spectators Proved a Tremendous Display of Moral Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—Some considerable time will probably elapse before the general public becomes thoroughly accustomed to the strangely named new states that have arisen out of the debris of the war, writes W. Crawford Price in a special article to The Christian Science Monitor. Great empires like that of the Hapsburgs were in many ways a convenience to the lay reader. Tragical events happening in Prague or Zagrab were passed over as mere provincial "disorders in Austria-Hungary," without much regard being paid to their significance. But now the map has taken on a new complexion, the new states are thrusting themselves upon our notice, provincial cities have become capitals, and subject peoples have grown into nations.

### Getting to Work

The fact that Tzecho-Slovakia is the first new state to celebrate its independence is striking evidence of the further fact that its inhabitants have been the first to settle down in earnest and get to work. Considering that everything in the matter of administration, save the actual buildings which house officialdom, had to be erected anew, the progress that Tzecho-Slovakia has already made is little short of amazing. They have elected a president and a parliament (on universal suffrage), framed a constitution, manned 16 ministries, established a police force, organized a provincial administration, and called an army into being.

The financial situation is being tackled with firmness and ingenuity, commissions have been appointed to control exports and imports, the sugar production and divers other intricacies. An American expert is developing the coal production, American specialists are lending a hand with the educational problem, and foreign capital has already been interested in financial operations. The church has defied Rome and desires to reform itself. With some of these questions, your correspondent will deal in greater detail later on; they are merely mentioned now in passing as evidence of the general forward movement.

The territory of Tzecho-Slovakia, as the reader is probably aware, comprises the late Austro-Hungarian provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, and the people are not without hope that at no distant date will be added the territory, until lately known as Austrian Silesia, in which lie the disputed coalfields of Teschen.

### Historic Landmarks

The Tzechs—a Slavic tribe—appear to have settled in Bohemia in the fifth century, and they speedily built up a kingdom of large dimensions. Their history may be said to consist of a long struggle against the Teutons, in which the first assault of the German Empire against the growing Slav power in the seventh century, the imposition of Hapsburg domination four centuries ago, and the revolution of 1918, may be counted as landmarks.

Most of this romantic panorama of war has had a background of religious strife, for the Tzechs—though nominally Roman Catholics—were and are a vanguard for protestantism in the wide sense of the term, and it is significant that, as distinct from the Poles, they are entirely free from the intolerance which customarily accompanies adherence to the Vatican.

### Tzech Freedom

Today the Tzechs and the Slovaks are rejoicing in a Festival of Freedom. Their independence is to them freedom indeed, and to whatever extent they are indebted to the victory of the allied armies for their liberation it must be admitted that they have themselves contributed to the momentous power of the Hapsburgs, and provided a certain opportunity for action, they rose in revolt, and it is thanks only to the existence of an organization, which will be referred to later, that they were able to deal the final blow to Austria-Hungary from within.

Beyond the frontiers of the dual monarchy Tzechs and Slovaks, who had eagerly surrendered to the Allies, volunteered for service with the enemies of the central empires; improvised military cadres, and distinguished themselves upon the field of battle. All this was rendered possible by the organization of the Sokol unions, and, inasmuch as the Sokols are emblematic of the national life of the Tzechs and the Slovaks, it is fitting that the occasion of their great reunion should have been seized upon for the celebration of the newly-found independence. How the Sokols earned their importance is briefly as follows:

### Looking Back

By one device or another, the Tzechs were kept together as a racial unit during the centuries of Hapsburg rule—their distinctive language and unfettered Roman Catholic religion of course assisted to this end—but any open manifestation of racialism was roughly suppressed by Vienna, until, about the middle of the nineteenth century, greater liberty of conscience and reunion was permitted by the Hapsburg rulers. To what extent this was due to a sudden burst of generosity, or whether it was dictated by the then sub-conscious rise of nationality cannot yet be ascertained; but it led in Bohemia to a revival of Tzech national-

ism. Thus it happened that a mere gymnastic club in Prague gave the cue to an idea which led the Tzechs, and with them the Slovaks, to their independence. Tyrs and Fugner, two great Bohemians, conceived a vast organization which would develop body and mind and at the same time provide a central organization for the Slavs of the Empire.

### Work of the Sokols

Ostensibly, the Sokol (Falcon) union was a gymnastic club; effectively, it was a serious political organization, and as such it spread with remarkable rapidity throughout Bohemia, on into Moravia and Slovakia, and on again into other Slav portions of Hapsburg territory and into Serbia and even Bulgaria. Keeping just within the law, the Sokols defied every attempt made by the authorities to suppress them and grew in strength until they became a real national movement working for the disruption of the Dual Monarchy.

What this meant to contemporary political development is easily shown. When the Serbs, who, up to 1906, were held in duress by Austria-Hungary—principally Hungary—to such an extent that they were actually a vassal state, began to strike for real independence, they promulgated the idea of Jugo-Slav unity from Serbia into Croatia and Slovenia through the medium of the Sokols. When, again, the Slav legions of the Hapsburgs found themselves faced by Slav troops in the great war, they surrendered to their comrades at every opportunity. Finally, when the day of revolution dawned in Bohemia, the Sokols, among whom voluntary discipline is a fetish, supplied the necessary organized forces and won possession in the name of the Tzechs and the Slovaks.

It follows, therefore, that the Sokol fête is a national fête and that when the Tzechs honor the Sokols, they really celebrate their independence. And there has been honor and celebration in abundance in Prague during the festival week. No attempt can be made to describe the festival in detail or in its many ramifications. Suffice it to say that the physical exhibition was a tremendous display of moral force, which has never been equaled and will probably never be excelled. It was a veritable "tour de force."

### Tremendous Enthusiasm

On one of the several plateaus outside of the city there had been erected a huge stadium capable of accommodating 100,000 spectators. Day after day it was packed to capacity by a picturesque crowd. The Sokol uniforms of red and fawn and the multicolored costumes of the peasantry added a delightful touch of color to the scene, while within the arena the various physical activities of the Sokols were displayed amid scenes of tremendous enthusiasm.

Of all the many sights, perhaps, the massed drill of the Sokols was the most effective. On to the great expanse of brown earth there marched in perfect order and step, first 12,000 men and then 12,000 women, all dressed identically, and, after performing intricate evolutions without a single hitch, they gradually marched themselves out two paces apart.

Now with the first strains of rhythmic music from the massed bands, they proceeded to go through exercises majestic and graceful in conception. Among all these thousands there was not one performer out of time, not one arm or leg appeared to be extended at inaccurate angle, the long lines were never broken. When the girls ran through the hills for miles and miles.

Assuredly this was no mere gymnastic display, no common exhibition of physical culture. One felt this clearly when a French detachment marched in to all the pomp and ceremony of trooped colors and the "Marseillaise," and proceeded to illustrate certain anti-war notions more behind them than the training of men for cannon fodder. What one saw was what might be termed the "physical expression of a nation's soul." One understood, as one had never understood before, why Tzecho-Slovakia is a nation. And one drove back to the hotel believing that, whatever internal difficulties may confront the Tzechs, and however unenviable may be the geographical position of their State, they have been liberally endowed with the qualities which make for success in the battle of national life.

### NEW REPATRIATION COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—By the appointment of a Federal Repatriation Commission, an important step forward has been made in the administration of returned soldiers' affairs in the Commonwealth. The new commission will superintend the whole of the repatriation activities of Australia, aided by the state repatriation branches. The members of the new commission are all returned soldiers and well known. They are: Lieut.-Col. J. M. Semmens, V. D., chairman; Maj. J. E. Barrett and Chaplain A. H. Teece.

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## SPANISH SOCIALISTS TAKE NEW POSITION

Congress Votes to Send Delegates to Moscow to Secure Adhesion of Party to the Third or Advanced International

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on August 16, 17 and 18.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—One of the last appeals to the Socialist Congress at the Casa del Pueblo in the matter of the great question of the International and whether the Spanish Socialists were to attach themselves to the Second or Third, was made by Fernando de los Rios who urged that the minority held to its attitude about the Third International not through any feeling of amour propre but because it thoroughly believed that it was the best. He then read a declaration of ideas or tenets in which it was stated that the Spanish Socialist Labor Party, without disavowing the relative value of the two, on the contrary, was recognizing to the full of the partial victories that had been achieved, insisted that the fundamental object, which should be emphasized in all propaganda work, to the end that a really Socialist conscience might be created, was making to be understood the impossibility of the working class as men and producers ever finding its salvation in the capitalist régime.

In consequence the Spanish Socialist Labor Party declared it considered not only that the class struggle was fatal, but also that it believed a thoroughly revolutionary endeavor to be inevitable and necessary since the ultimate satisfaction of its ideals was not to be expected from legal action. The Spanish Socialist Labor Party, again not disavowing but affirming the value of the work that had been done in the organizations of the existing bourgeois democracy, declared that its ideas and efforts would lead to the creation of new organizations, works councils, industrial syndicates, village councils and a national economic council, in which the producers, supported by the technicians, would govern administratively on behalf of the general community of such producers.

### Dictatorship of Producers

The party declared that all the other functions of society should be exercised by delegations of the people or their organizations. It declared that the obligation of labor is morally imposed on all social life and the inevitable necessity of destroying capitalist exploitation demanded, on the capture of political power a transitory dictatorship of producers who would build up a new social system not only in the economical aspect but also in the matter of external conditions so that all might attain to the highest form of life. So far as political tactics are concerned, the declaration went on, the Spanish Socialist Labor Party affirmed the necessity of continuing their efforts on behalf of the working classes, in the ayuntamientos, provincial deputations and Parliament, as well as in organizations of a social character. Also it considered to be absolutely necessary, as long as the working classes had not achieved their total emancipation, the syndicalist action, mutual and cooperative, the revolutionary spirit being always accentuated in the development of these activities.

Such was the declaration read by Fernando de los Rios on behalf of his section, and he said that it coincided with the ideas of the Third International. He spoke of the necessity of making a conscience in the proletariat and imitating the students in the Russian universities who at the present time were studying Marxism. Finally he appealed to the congress to vote for the proposals of the Minority which were prepared with their eyes on the future.

### Reversing Their Opinions

There were a few other contributions to the debate, but the time had come for the voting, and to begin with, the President of the day, Garcia Quejido, put to the vote the question as to whether or not the party should continue in the Second International and therefore attend the congress at Geneva, which had been the decision of the previous Spanish congress. This proposition was completely rejected, its only supporters being Mr. Prieto, Mr. Toyos, Mr. Perez Solis, Mr. Vilgi, Mr. Molina and Mr. Garcia. This, though expected, was after all a very extraordinary reversal, the previous Spanish congress only a few months ago hav-

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## FRANCO-AMERICAN COOPERATION URGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The number of ceremonies in France in which Americans take part is remarkably large. There has just been held two important gatherings at which the friendship and the close cooperation of the two republics have been emphasized and extolled. At Le Mans a tribute was paid to Wilbur Wright, the pioneer of aviation; and almost at the same moment Chateau-Thierry, the little town which will always be famous in American history, was decorated with the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre.

The Wilbur Wright monument, a striking figure with hands stretched up to the sky, perched on the topmost point of a tall pillar, was unveiled amid many expressions of esteem in which France holds America and in which America holds France. Myron T. Herrick, a former American ambassador in Paris, recalled the promise of his home state of Ohio. From it had come Edison and the brothers Wright, and the two Presidential candidates also come from the same state! But if the Wrights are American, it was in France that they conducted their experiments, and they valued greatly French sympathy and French assistance. His conclusion was that there was need for the close cooperation of France and America in the interests of civilization.

## WOMEN'S CONGRESS AND UNITY OF RACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

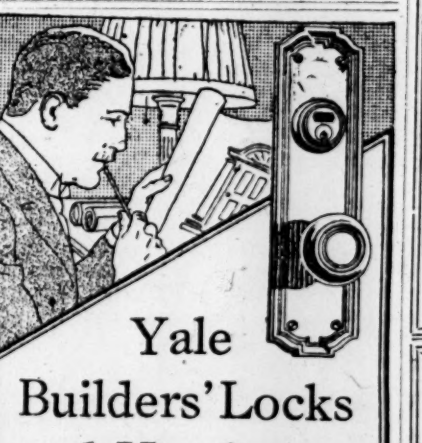
LONDON, England.—Overseas delegates to the Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Geneva, related their impressions at a meeting of the British Dominions Women Citizens Union, representatives from Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and from the Indian section of the union being present.

Miss H. C. Newcomb honorary secretary of the union, spoke of the "over representation" of English-speaking delegates, particularly of those of the British Empire, in the alliance, which she thinks will have to be considered sooner or later by the alliance and by other international organizations. At present the alliance treats every part of the British Empire as a separate nation, so that in addition to the large delegations from Great Britain and the United States attending the Geneva Congress, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, each had its separate delegation.

Recently Jamaica has organized a woman suffrage society and Miss Newcomb wondered whether the Falkland Islands and other outlying parts of the British Empire would soon be asking for admission. Certainly they would gain much from affiliation to such a world organization with its big heart.

The congress made it clear that many of the ideas believed in before the war, have been revolutionized; that, in fact, what had been clearly cherished ideas, have turned out to be merely opinions of little or no value. The Indian women had carried the congress back to fundamental truths, so that none need fear to go forward because love was the basis of all civilization and the only guarantee of an enduring peace.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu amusingly described the Eastern delegation as being looked to provide the picturesque and decorative element to the congress, and the punctuations of color which were a welcome interlude to the more serious and weighty business of the congress. Speaking seriously, however, her impressions of the great gathering were that the greater the freedom which women had acquired, the more conscious they were of the chains that still bound them, that the aims of Western women approximated to the immortal ideals of the East, showing the unity of the human race. The admission of the women of the East to the world's sisterhood marked a new epoch in history—the self-conservation to humanity of the mothers of the world, who will help to sweep away the barriers that divide people and nations, and bring mankind to a realization of its spiritual oneness.



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## MR. POINCARÉ'S VIEW OF SPA CONFERENCE

Former President Says It Has  
Reduced by Nearly Half the  
Coal Promised by Treaty and  
Given the Germans a Bonus

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The struggle between Mr. Millerand and his parliamentary adversaries is becoming more open. At the Chamber a comparatively small but still significant minority of the Bloc National has completely broken away and has registered by its votes its implacable opposition to the present policy of the Prime Minister. Good political prophets believe that this is the beginning of the end and that now that the contest is in the open other deputies will detach themselves from the Bloc National hitherto solid.

In the background as always is Raymond Poincaré, who, while hardly to be counted as in accord with the members of the late Clemenceau Cabinet which made the Treaty, is, nevertheless, working with them for the integral maintenance of the Treaty as it stands. It is argued that the Treaty is in course of revision. Mr. Millerand repudiates the word revision and prefers the word interpretation. But whether such results as were obtained at Spa are called revision or modification or application, the treaty-makers, including Andrew Tardieu and Mr. Loucheur, contend that they are at any rate changes, and they fiercely defend their work.

### Motives of Opposition

In this cause Mr. Poincaré is prominent. In the "Matin" and in other publications he does his best to bring discredit upon the Millerand Government. He believes that every change in the text by means of negotiations expressed in protocols, is against the interests of France. It may properly be suspected that personal ambition partly guides his judgments, for it is an open secret that he desires to return to power. In the case of Mr. Tardieu and Mr. Loucheur, the motive is that of personal prestige, for they see the value of their labors during the long negotiations in Paris last year called into question, and the Treaty regarded even by the successor of Mr. Clemenceau, who was indeed designated by Mr. Clemenceau himself as his successor, as a stupendous piece of blundering.

Mr. Poincaré in a long article recounts a dream. He supposes that Germany was the victor and France the vanquished, and he fits in the recent negotiations with that assumption. After dwelling upon this fancy he pretends to awaken and to see the reality. He remembers with affected surprise that France was victorious, that France is not a debtor but a creditor.

### Language of Force

"We have not to sacrifice our legitimate claims and let ourselves be mocked by our enemies of yesterday," he cries. With regard to Spa he says that to enter into discussions with Germany on the execution of the Treaty was to let them understand that the Allies were disposed to amend it in their favor. "The only language that can be spoken to Germany is that of firmness and force, and recent conferences have only given to Germany plain proofs of our hesitation and our feebleness."

Summing up, he denounces Spa as having reduced by nearly half the quantities of coal promised by the Treaty, as having given the Germans a bonus upon the agreed price, as having obliged France to provide foodstuffs for Germany which will be paid at the expense of the ruined regions of France. He does not think much of the allied threat to occupy more German territory, for already we have granted delays in disarmament and Germany will want to bargain again, while the Allies will probably exhibit the same hesitation and disposition to yield.

These things, said sufficiently often, are naturally sinking into the French mind, and although it is true that France is also beginning to see the need of a reasonable spirit and the need of German economic cooperation willingly accorded, still the effect of these statements is to make the task of Mr. Millerand, who has to accommodate his policy to the more conciliatory tendency of England, and yet appear firm in the French Chamber, much more difficult.

This was seen quite clearly in the attacks directed upon Mr. Millerand in the French Chamber. Andrew Tardieu quite categorically declared that the accords of Spa meant the revision of the Versailles Treaty. First in respect of disarmament, Germany has not kept any of her engagements, and instead of taking coercive steps the Allies have passed the sponge on all these defaults and moreover have given another period of six months for disarmament.

### Will Cost France Dear

He maintained that what has really been done is to reduce the quantities of coal due from Germany under the Versailles Treaty by 43 per cent, and further, France has to pay an additional price of 5 gold marks per ton which means altogether 2,000,000,000 francs per month for France alone. Then there are advances to Germany and altogether this German coal will cost France dear.

Mr. Tardieu admits that the economic solidarity of Europe is a fact, but he objects to making Germany the economic center of the world as she was before the war. If Germany has

the right to live, so has France, and all these bargains are at the expense of the ravaged regions.

To these observations, Mr. Loucheur who in financial matters is greatly respected by the present Chamber and was one of the principal French negotiators of the Treaty, added some technical criticisms. He, too, calculated that France is making an advance to Germany of 200,000,000 francs per month in order to obtain coal, that is to say, during the next six months 1,200,000,000 francs and he asked whence the money was to be obtained. "Why, you cannot even now find enough money for the liberated regions," he exclaimed. "You have talked of an inter-allied loan, and in reality the first inter-allied loan is for Germany. At the same time England obtains special treatment for her sunk ships and has a priority for the repayment of money and goods advanced to Germany and even to Belgium."

### Alternative to Treaty

With regard to the fixation of the German indemnity, engagements had been entered into at Hythe and at Boulogne and ratified at Brussels. The reduction of the share of France was such that France would find herself with a budget in which 7,000,000,000 or 8,000,000,000 francs would be missing. If France did not obtain what was owing then it would be the French taxpayer who would have to pay; that was the alternative to the Treaty. Many people appeared not to have read it; it contained the very important clause that German taxes per head should not be less than French taxes, but he calculated that the French taxpayer would have to pay twice as much as the German, and this was obviously unjust.

It is strange that while many people find that Mr. Millerand is preventing a European settlement by his menacing attitude towards Germany, in his own Parliament he is frankly assailed as favoring German plans and exhibiting an altogether unjustifiable leniency. Mr. Millerand is not the most tactful of men. He is obstinate in many matters and is in his diplomacy undoubtedly rather flat-footed. But he is sincerely doing his best and it is to be feared that if he is overthrown, a more downright policy, in greater conflict with that of England, will manifest itself.

Moderate journals such as the "Intransigent," find in these criticisms nothing helpful but only political maneuvers designed to overthrow Mr. Millerand. That there is room for criticism is not denied, but these parliamentary debates do not go profoundly into the question but only strive for popular effects. Generally, the Treaty of Versailles is condemned. It is surprising how unanimous is the opinion that it is a document without value. In a few months there has been a total change of view about it. It was lauded to the skies. Now it is regarded as altogether inadequate, and Mr. Millerand is defended even when he makes unwelcome concessions on the ground that the Treaty gives him no weapons to enforce the French claim without bargaining.

## BAMBOO RAISED IN THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Shipment of the first large bamboo ever grown in the United States was received here the first week in August from the experimental grove of Dr. C. J. Edwards, at Abbeville, Louisiana. The poles are 40 feet in length and range from three to five inches in diameter. They will be used as telephone poles in experiments being conducted here by the local telephone company. The shipment consisted of 175 poles, and the shoots from which they came were planted 15 years ago by Dr. Edwards. About 2000 similar poles are now ready for cutting in the same grove, with nearly 3000 more of half that size. The experiment has proved, according to Dr. Edwards, that bamboo poles can be grown in commercial quantities and sizes in Louisiana, but he believes that the growth is too slow in this climate to make them a commercial success; since other crops which mature more quickly can be grown on the same land.

## HONOLULU IS TO HAVE ART SCHOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Honolulu is to have an art school where drawing, design, painting, sculpture, and other subjects will be taught by instructors who are now residents of the city.

The school will be known as the Hawaiian Academy of Design. It will be conducted under the auspices of the Honolulu Art Society, and will have for its object practical instruction in fine arts and applied design, and stimulation of appreciation and understanding of art throughout the islands. Funds for starting the school are to be provided by subscription. It is proposed to secure \$2500 for a building and equipment, the sum to be the total outlay, the school to be self-supporting from tuition fees. A temporary building of graceful design will be erected in the Civic Center, Honolulu.

### NEW SOLDIERS' ACT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—When the Legislature meets in September an effort will be made to pass a new soldiers' and sailors' preferential employment and promotion act to take the place of the legislation of 1919 recently declared invalid by the New Jersey Supreme Court, for technical reasons. The purpose of the proposed law is to obtain preference in employment and promotion for all honorably discharged veterans of the world war.

## AMERICAN TRADE IN SCOTTISH TWEEDS

Manufacturers Have Endeavored  
to Meet Demand by Making  
Quality and Weight of Cloth  
Suitable for the Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAWICK, Scotland.—In recent articles in these columns, the conditions of the Scottish woolen industries have been dealt with in relation to home and foreign markets, and in these notes business with the United States will be specially dealt with. For many years America has provided a good and an increasing market for Scottish tweeds, and manufacturers have endeavored to meet the demand by making the quality, weight and character of cloth suitable for the market there. Of course, there was an unavoidable hiatus during the years of war, but since shortly after the armistice business has been gradually getting back to its old point, so far as the loom power would admit.

During the last few months, however, there has been a decided change owing to the upheaval in many of the United States markets. Merchants there appear to have become a little anxious and some of them have canceled orders for tweeds, but on the other hand there are American buyers in London just now who are buying fairly freely, even for the spring of 1921. The present rate of exchange in America favors the selling of goods to that country, but there are evidently conflicting interests which have to some extent caused an unsettled state among many of the merchants.

### Campaign in America

Scottish tweeds are best known in the principal cities of the United States, such as New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and similar centers, and the greater part of the country has yet to learn what these cloths really are. The Scottish Woolen Manufacturers Association, which was formed several months ago, and the members of which have adopted and registered a distinctive trade-mark for the product of their looms, have not yet commenced their advertising campaign in America, such as they have done in the homeland, but it is their intention to launch such a campaign in due course. The delay has been mainly due to the fact that they recognize there was little use in extending their markets at a time when they were not able to overtake all the orders they had on their books.

When the time arrives, however, for publicly announcing their scheme, it is their intention to penetrate places hitherto untapped, and so materially extend the markets for their wares in the United States, generally, and when that takes place it is confidently expected there will be a boom in the trade between this country and America; at least, the volume of business will be much greater than it has ever been before. It is believed that when American citizens, generally, realize the nature of Scottish tweeds, which are made of pure, virgin wools, with the knowledge that the most capable designers available are employed in the designing and coloring of the cloths, the fabrics themselves will become the best advertisement for the trade.

While American merchants have been buying a few worsteds from the Scottish makers, the bulk of the trade has been in the finer classes of chevots and Saxones of a fancy character without being altogether out in design, and the appearance of these is greatly enhanced by the judicious use of a little silk for decorative purposes—the only material foreign to pure wool which is used in the cloth. It is difficult to estimate the volume of export trade to America in these lines, because while a large portion of the business is done direct by the manufacturers, a considerable trade is also done by London and other merchants who purchase the tweeds from the manufacturers.

### A Greater Demand

A number of the hosiery and underwear manufacturers have considerable orders on their books for American merchants, but they have experienced great difficulty hitherto in executing these in time. Some of the firms in the States have been waiting a long time for the goods, but the machinery has not been sufficient to cope with both the home and foreign demand. There can be little doubt that if the goods could be delivered there would also be a big increase here in the American trade.

The demand is greater than it used to be, partly due to the fact that many people in that country are now going in for good woolen underclothing in preference to the cotton goods they have been so much accustomed to, a taste which, as previously explained, was largely acquired during the period of the war. Manufacturers, however, who could not do trade with American merchants before, are not keen on accepting orders just now, because the home and colonial trade has been more than they could deal with. There are firms who have constantly done a steady trade with America, and consignments are being regularly sent, but not to the extent now asked for, and some buyers are becoming restive owing to orders not being executed in what they consider a reasonable time.

### Goods in Demand

The goods in demand are chiefly sports coats of a loud color, and ladies' fine union suits, known on this side as combinations, the demand for which has greatly increased by the change in taste from cotton to woolen goods. These underwear garments are of the very best makes in pure silk, spun silk, merino, and merino and silk mixtures, and some idea may be gathered of the cost to the wearer

when it is noted that merchants have placed orders with manufacturers for pure silk garments at 67s. a dozen. At the present time tweed manufacturers are making goods for next winter, as well as late summer orders. Home merchants are a little apprehensive because of the recent fall in the price of wools, and there have been some cancellations, but manufacturers are making every effort to deliver the winter goods up to time so that merchants cannot refuse to accept what has been made to their order. A fall in price is not at all likely, that in view of the world-wide demand that still prevails, merchants who take what they have ordered are, probably, following the wisest course.

Hosiery and underwear manufacturers are keeping their machinery well employed during the day, but it is a significant fact that some firms who have had night shifts running constantly for several years are now knocking these off. This is no doubt due to many merchants having given a time limit for the delivery of winter goods, and other orders having been reduced, and at the present high prices manufacturers will not risk making garments except for definite orders.

## BOLSHEVIST WORK IN NEW ARMENIA

Events Show That "Revolution"  
Was Organized by Bolsheviks  
and the Baku Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Fresh particulars have just come to hand from Erivan in regard to the recent "revolution" in Armenia, supplementing previously published intelligence.

After the suppression of revolutionary attempts at Alexandropol, Kars, and Novo-Bayazid, the extraordinary military tribunals set up by the government at those centers to deal with the agitators started their work in Novo-Bayazid by court-martialing those persons who tried to overthrow the lawful government of the Armenian Republic.

At Novo-Bayazid, a purely Armenian town, about 40 miles northeast of Erivan, the court-martial tried and sentenced a man named Sarukhanian. This man was a teacher in a local Armenian school. Like a good many of those, who in the Caucasus swallow every weird and fantastic idea coming from the north, Sarukhanian had taken an "intellectual" interest in the doings of the Soviets at Moscow and elsewhere. Before the capital sentence was carried out, Sarukhanian confessed that he had been a traitor to his country and that the success of his attempt would have ruined the newly-established Armenian independence. He admitted that he deserved the sentence and that it would serve as a salutary example for others; at the same time, however, he requested that his family might be looked after by the government.

Another man, named Dr. Melkonian, who was responsible for the outbreak at Kars, was executed in the same manner for having treacherously cooperated with the local Russian council, the Tartar organization, and other elements, the efforts of which were directed against the Armenian Government.

The following events tend to prove that this "revolution" in Armenia was organized by the Bolsheviks and the Azerbaijan Government at Baku. The Armenian police have arrested near Etchmiadzin the three official guards of Timour Bek Makienski, the diplomatic representative of Azerbaijan at Erivan. From the beginning of April last, these guards enjoying extra territorial immunity in Armenia, had been supplying paper money to the Tartar villages of Zangehazar and the neighborhood. From the beginning of this cluster of Tartar villages near Erivan has never ceased plotting against the Armenian Government. The surprising part of it is that the diplomatic representative of Azerbaijan in Armenia has knowingly been encouraging and abetting the seditious movement of his co-religionists against authority of the country to which he is accredited as a Minister.

Again, with a view to encouraging a "Bolshevist movement" in Armenia, a combined force of Russians and Tartars entered Armenian territory through the Akastaf-Kazakh-Itchevan road. At Dehlijan they seized the military commandant and various government officials. The local Armenian force, intrenching itself on the hills overlooking the town, held out for two days, until reinforcements arrived from Erivan under Sebouh and repelled these marauding bands, thus recovering the prisoners and the booty they wished to carry off.

Throughout the crisis during the month of May, the energetic action taken by the government is more than praiseworthy. Faced with difficulties on all sides and with a dwindling supply of flour, which is being distributed by the American relief agents, the government was able to rely on the support of the great mass of the people and remove every trace of that exotic plant called Bolshevism.

For the fortunate people of western Europe, enjoying ordered liberty and the protection of the law, it is naturally difficult to realize the physical and social surroundings with which the Armenian Government has to contend.

Dr. Ohandjanian, the Prime Minister, M. Gulkhandanian, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Ter Minassian, Minister of War and others, are patriots who have been imprisoned in Tsarist Russia for their strong notionalism. Nevertheless, they have to work in an environment where even the Tartar, the Turk and the Kurd "turn Bolshevist" from day to day and where no responsible government can defend its people and frontiers without putting on some sort of "socialist" mask.

## FINLAND'S CLAIM TO RUSSIAN TRACTS

Moscow Considers Demands in  
Petcherga Region and Kare-  
lia as "Comic and Baseless"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A Moscow message which has reached London through the Russian wireless stations states that the claims of Finland to large tracts of Russian territory have been put forward in an "imperialistic annexationist spirit," and that the Finns have no claim whatsoever to the territory, which is, however, of primary strategic importance to Russia.

The Finnish pretensions are said to apply to the Petcherga region (comprising 45,000 square verst) and to two districts of eastern Karelia, of an area of 25,000 square verst, and the points advanced by the Finns, according to the message, are considered more than unconvincing.

### The Moscow View

Moscow considers the Finns' reference to self-determination in the Petcherga region as particularly comic, as in that region it would mean the self-determination of two or three hotels run by Finns. The claim for eastern Karelia is considered to be just as baseless, as it is said the overwhelming mass of the population does not even wish to hear of union with Finland, but, in accordance with the decision of the Soviet Government, has exercised self-determination in favor of the Karelian Commune.

The message states that it is difficult at times to understand by what the Finnish delegation is guided in advancing its demands. Is it possible, it is asked, that the pleasure trip now being made in Baltic waters by the British fleet is influencing the delegation? "If, in reality, the Finnish Government is guided in advancing its demands by the directions of an outside source," the message says, "it is making a very great mistake. That

the great powers, and Great Britain in particular, would willingly break up the Finnish-Russian negotiations we do not doubt, but that the general policy of the entente could be of any advantage to Finland, it is more than permissible to doubt.

### Pulling Out the Chestnuts

"If the small powers, attentive to the policy of the great powers, willingly play the part of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for them, they are destined to burn their fingers severely, and, in the end, to foot the bill for the broken china. At the proper moment, the great powers will, without any ceremony, betray their little agents directly it is in their interest to do so. Let Finland measure seven times before cutting off the piece!"

"The Soviet Government will willingly conclude peace, a guarantee of which is our present offer to conclude an armistice. But the Finnish Government must understand that, in spite of the Soviet Government's desire to conclude peace, the Russian Government is unable to make concessions beyond a certain limit, after which begins the violation of the live interests of the Russian working masses."

"It would be suicidal policy on the part of the smaller powers," the message concludes, "to drive the Russian people to extremes. Let these small powers mark well that Russia has now become much stronger and more solid than it ever was. Let them not interpret our government's love for peace as a sign of weakness. Let them preserve their political sanity and conclude peace with Russia, before the latter rejects the idea of making any concessions."

### WIRELESS ON FOREST PLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California.—United States Army aeroplanes that have been instituted as a permanent fire guard over the vast forest of Santa Barbara will before long be able to communicate by telephone with the forest supervisor by wireless apparatus in the planes and in the foresters' offices.

## AUSTRALIA TO HAVE A UNIFORM GAUGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A definite agreement between the Commonwealth and the five mainland states of Australia, regarding a uniform railway gauge to connect all the State capitals from Brisbane to Perth, seems assured, although a further conference of premiers with the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, will of course be necessary.

Since the recent premiers' conference the proposals made by the federal government to the states have been more defined. The Commonwealth will contribute one-fifth of the cost, estimated at £24,000,000, of a 4-foot 8½-inch railway around the southern part of the continent. This will not mean the building of a complete new line, but it will involve extensive alteration, except in the case of New South Wales, which has a 4-foot 8½-gauge. The states will contribute the remaining four-fifths, the Commonwealth raising the money for them if necessary. As an inducement to the bargain the federal government will probably agree to continue the per capita payments to the states.

### COTTON TAXATION OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—A widely signed petition, has been sent to the Colonial Secretary, protesting against the method of taxation by the import duties on cotton. The following is the text of the cablegram sent by the Blantyre Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce to the Colonial Secretary: "Signatories petition against the method of taxation representative of more than 80 per cent of the available chamber members; 116 are owner-managers, 113 assistants, 14 traders, 5 general, and 20 ladies. Signatures against the Native Foodstuffs Amendment Bill are 265, with analysis similar to the above."

Justice—Cooperation—Economy—Energy—Service

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Slip-On Gloves  
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Special, 2.75

The slip-on Glove will be the favorite type for the Fall Costume—especially those of soft Doe-skin.

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Specials in  
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No. 1 Black drawings Hair  
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tresses; 45 lbs., 43.00  
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French stitched edge; 50  
lbs., 18.00  
regularly 22.00

Hair top tufted spring, 45.00  
regularly 50.00

(Seventh Floor)

Values Are Extraordinary In Our  
Annual August Sale of  
Plush Coats and Wraps

During our August Sale Wraps and Coats of fine Baffin or Peco Plush, patterned after garments of costly Fur, will be offered for prices way below their value and very much lower than will prevail in September. Many of them are lavishly adorned with genuine Furs, such as Beaver, Skunk, Australian Opossum and Taupe Mouffon.

August Sale Prices, 37.50  
49.50, 55.00, 69.50, 137.50, 145.00, 159.00  
September Prices, 45.00, 59.50,  
65.00, 85.00, 105.00, 175.00 and 189.00.

(Fourth Floor)

200 Women's Wrist Watches  
14.75  
regularly 21.75

They are exceptionally small in size, either octagon, cushion or regulation shapes. The cases are 20-year quality gold-filled, plain polished or engraved; fitted with guaranteed 15-jewelled lever movements, and ribbon bracelets.

An importer sold them to us for much below their value, as he was forced to convert them into money immediately.

(Main Floor)

Annual August Sale  
Blankets, Comfortables and Bed Spreads  
At 20% to 40% Below Regular Prices

This is an unusual opportunity to purchase high-grade Bed Coverings at substantial savings. Months of careful preparation were required to accumulate this superior quality merchandise.

550 pairs of White Blankets, pink or blue borders; single size	regularly 7.50, pair	5.50
300 pairs of White Blankets, pink or blue borders; single size	regularly 10.00, pair	7.50
450 pairs of White Blankets, pink or blue borders; double size	regularly 9.00, pair	6.75
280 pairs of White Blankets, pink or blue borders; double size	regularly 12.00, pair	8.75
250 pairs of Grey Blankets, pink or blue borders; single size	regularly 9.50, pair	7.00
200 pairs of Grey Blankets, pink or blue borders; double size	regularly 11.00, pair	9.00
120 figured Silkoline Comfortables, cotton filled	regularly 5.50, each	3.90
100 Novelty Silk Mull, plain dotted border Comfortables; cotton filled	regularly 11.00, each	9.00
150 Dotted Silk Mull solid color Comfortables	regularly 18.00, each	13.50
500 Crochet Bed Spreads, Marseilles patterns	regularly 3.00, each	2.25
300 Satin Marseilles Spreads, hemmed	regularly 7.50, each	5.50
200 Satin Marseilles Spreads, scalloped	regularly 12.50, each	9.00
120 Fancy Colored Blankets	regularly 7.50, each	5.75

(Second Floor)



## UNCHANGING CHINA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is the hot weather on the wide plains of northern China. Already the sun, with a fiercer heat each day as the summer advances, has licked up the pools of spring rain water. The sacred lotus shrivels; and the baked earth flings back the heat.

Away to the south, in the blue China Sea, spinning columns of heated air are breaking through rents in the heavy canopy of the atmosphere. Then these wide whirling pillars stalk across the sea, and striking the coast, shatter all before them, till their fury is spent. But inland, over northern China, the wind blows hot and dry, bringing dust so fine that it sifts through all the joints of the house.

Only a few months ago northern China was under snow, and the bitter winds from the Siberian uplands almost froze the mercury in the thermometer. Tientsin, the port on the North River, whence the railway runs to Peking, was frozen; and all shipping was diverted to the little seaport of Ching-wang-tao, close to where the great wall of China comes down to the sea.

### Winter in the Gulf of Pechili

What a wonderful journey it is through that sea called yellow—for the Yellow River here unloads its vast burden of silt—into the Gulf of Pechili, during the bitter cold of a China New Year! It is thus that one goes by sea to Peking in the winter, the boat pushing its way slowly through a vast sheet of ice which covers the gulf as far as the eye can reach. At last the slow-moving boat stops altogether, unable to forge a way through. It is sunset. The opalescent sky fits over the silent sea like a polished lid, but the eastern horizon is broken by the stark mountains of the Liaotung peninsula, and Port Arthur, garbed in white, can just be discerned. A few sea birds wheel round the trembling ship, and out of the north comes a faint breeze with the caress of a razor blade.

In the dawn of a new day, the boat forces its way into the harbor of Ching-wang-tao. In front stretch for hundreds of miles the featureless plains of northern China in the grip of the frost. Here the passengers embark for Peking, and are soon en route, passing coal mines and iron works; for this is one of the great industrial centers of China.

But in the summer, steamers come up the North River to Tientsin, the great port and railway center of Chihli Province. Then, when the wind blows, raising clouds of dust, Peking of imperial memory—imperial at heart yet—Tientsin. Pao-ting-fu, the capital of Chihli Province, and all the cities of the plain are scorched up in the terrific heat.

Let us take a look at one of these cities, frozen in winter, withered in summer, so different to the teeming cities of the south, where the even climate is not given to excesses. In the cool of the evening we may walk on the city wall, and look down on a sea of gray tiled roofs. In the center, where the four main thoroughfares cross each other, one going straight to each gate, stands the massive drum tower; in the distance the crimped stories of a pagoda are seen, rising tier on tier from a nebulous base. But the whole city is not given over to drab buildings. On the contrary, there are gardens and fruit trees, and temple courtyards planted with sacred trees, the beautiful maidenhair tree, and the cypress; so quiet and restful are these gray old courts, far from the life and movement of the streets that they seem to belong to a world apart. At sunset the great wooden gates are clanged to and barred; no one is allowed to enter or leave the city till they are opened again in the morning. But as many people do business after dusk, there are extensive suburbs outside one or two of the four gates; here, too, are situated many of the hostleries for the carts and caravans which come in at all hours of the day and night; the many travelers will want a meal of "mien" or a bowl of soup before seeking the hospitable warmth of the "Kang." In times of rebellion or of civil war, the city gates may be closed during the daytime.

### In the Market Place

Down in the city below the scene on a busy day is different. Unlike the southern towns with their narrow crowded streets shaded from the sunshine with mat awnings, the roads in northern cities are wide; for there is traffic here, and the creaking two-wheeled hooded carts of Peking must pass. Part of the road is—or was once—paved with cobbles; but some of them are missing and others have been ground down by traffic and weather till it is a full foot below the level of the cobbles. Pedestrians must leap from rock to rock, or wade; down below tramp the long strings of camels, or of pack mules and shaggy Manchurian ponies bringing produce from the interior. They are half hidden behind a screen of dust as they walk along, not unproudly, though they hang their heads; for since they left Sinig-fu on the Tibetan border, three months back, they have marched 1200 miles.

Along comes a string of Peking carts, their thick wooden wheels groaning dreadfully. Each is pulled by two mules driven tandem, with much jingle of harness and cracking of long whip, the driver sitting on the shaft, swinging his legs. Bump! One wheel has come into collision with a derelict cobbles swamped in an ocean of dust. A woman draws aside the flaps, puts her head out, and screams something in the driver's ear. He nods his head without looking up, and

the cart lurches on, jolting its crowded passengers.

In the heart of the city the roads improve. Round the corner a chorus of squeaking greets us. What can it be? A curious contrivance approaches, moving rapidly and smoothly down the well-paved path save for this continuous wall which goes up to heaven. There are rows of small children visible, seated back to back; above them appears the head and shoulders of a venerable Chinese yokel. It is a wheelbarrow on which the old man is pushing his family to market. The wheel is in the center, and the little people, their chubby faces wreathed in smiles, sit round it. Some skill is required to balance the machine, as it goes along singing its monotonous song. Many stone-paved streets in north China have deep grooves cut in them by the age-long passing of wheelbarrows! So the endless procession streams through the city all day—carts, caravans of pack animals, wheelbarrows, jostling each other through the cavernous gates, into the wide streets, and so to the bazaars, and open stalls by the wayside, and to the inns.

### On the Wide Plains

But if the city is blanketed in dust, it is otherwise out on the wide plains where wave fields of wheat and barley, and mile on mile of beans. The terraced rice fields of the south are not seen here. As in the Punjab; in northern India, so here the sturdy men of north China eat the harder grains; they are big fellows, and bold, the fighting and predatory races of north China. Still further north, away up on the eastern railway, which goes to Mukden, in Manchuria, the "kao-liang" grows 10 feet high; armies can march through the crops and remain invisible. And in Shantung province, southeast from Peking, there are cotton fields and orchards of pear trees, and farms where mulberry trees are grown for the silk worms. It is terribly hot on the open plains. Men naked to the waist, are working in the fields. The road is marked by a long line of dust stretching right across the horizon. And then comes a thunder storm with heavy rain in sheets. Instantly the road is converted into a morass with pits into which the carts sink to their axles, while the mules flounder helplessly. Stay, here is a cart, stuck hopelessly, with a heavy list; the driver sits smoking philosophically, his mules can do no more. Along comes another cart, a few words are exchanged, the mules unhitched and harnessed to the sunk cart, and all four now urged to the task. With a bound cart and mules are pulled out of the morass, and both carts proceed on their way.

Railways now thread their way across these broad plains northward from the great highway which leads westward from the Pacific for 1200 miles into the very heart of China; the highway of the Yangtze River. There is a line from Nanking, that famous but luckless city, three times sacked, called the "southern capital;" it runs through Shantung to Tientsin in Chihli. Another line starts from the huge industrial hub of China, where three teeming cities face each other from opposite banks; Wuchang, Hankow, Hangyan. This is the Peking-Hankow line.

In summer the lower reaches of the Yangtze are a vast lake, for the river overflows its banks. It is hot and moist in the Yangtze valley; much real fighting. It is all done by bluff, as in a burlesque play. But insecurity and brigandage there are. What is to be the end? Who shall say! Yet the dust storms will continue to sweep through the cities of the north, when the bare brown plains, grim and

working, contented peasant population, who live on the land, and are in their way happy. What difference should it make to them that all over the land—across the hot, dry plains of Chihli as through the marshes of Kiangsu and the bean fields of Manchuria, are moved the predatory troops of the Tutchuns—in blind moves, as those of an erring chess player.

Though there are a score of powerful men in China today, each with an army at his back—perhaps 500,000 men all told under arms—there is not

## MUSIC

### English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Vladimir Rosing has given a number of recitals in London. Throughout the concert season, which lasts practically from autumn to late summer, his programs have appeared at frequent intervals until he has become something of an

he did it, yet good and bad taste were extraordinarily mingled in the choice and performance of his songs, which stood in three groups of five each.

The first group contained "The Star of the North," Glinka; "Dido's Lament," Purcell; "Tears of Love," Beethoven; "The Spinner," Mozart; and an aria from "Les Huguenots," Meyerbeer—a heterogeneous collection which served to show how excellent Rosing is in Russian music, and how little he comprehends the passionate yet restrained pathos of Purcell. "The

one appreciates Sévres china or fine goldsmith's work. If her style leans rather toward perfect detail than wide dignity, she has rhythm in perfection, a singularly pure tone, fine bowing (particularly so in all varieties of staccato), flawless intonation, faultless double-stopping, and remarkable power over pizzicato chords. She played a number of solos, the most charming being a group of "Eighteenth Century Dances," in which she was accompanied on the harpsichord by Marguerite Delcourt. It has become rather a fashion lately to employ the harpsichord at concerts, and for certain kinds of work it is undoubtedly more attractive than the piano. As an accompanying instrument for eighteenth-century music it forms an ideal background to the sustained tone of a violin.

A scheme to form a municipal orchestra in Liverpool has made considerable advance during the past month and seems likely to materialize, Dr. Pollitt, the lecturer in music at the Liverpool University, has been primarily instrumental in getting together an influential body of local music-lovers, who have promised liberal support on condition that the city council become the principal guarantors of the scheme. The interest of the Lord Mayor was obtained, various meetings took place, and the city council became the principal guarantors of the scheme. The interest of the Lord Mayor was obtained, various meetings took place, and the city council became the principal guarantors of the scheme. The interest of the Lord Mayor was obtained, various meetings took place, and the city council became the principal guarantors of the scheme.

of the hall and incidental expenses. But experience has shown that it is useless to argue with the Custom House.

The report of the Carnegie Musical Trust upon the state of musical education in England, which Sir Henry Hadow was commissioned to investigate, has not yet been made public, but in many other ways the trust has given evidence of its activity in musical affairs. Sir Henry Hadow, who seems to be chief musical adviser to the trust, announced the other day that work of the highest importance and of the most practical kind had been undertaken and was now on the point of publication; nothing less, in fact, than the discovery and preparation for the press of a large body of Tudor music from the days of Henry VII to those of Elizabeth and "one James." Sir Henry said this music was all in manuscript form but that it was in good condition and was now in the hands of musical experts, and when published would show not merely the activity of the trust, but what is much more important, that Englishmen for a 100 years before the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign were writing music rivaling the compositions of the great masters of Flanders and Italy, and worthy of comparison with the great Elizabethan literature. This music he believed to be of the utmost value and until recently no one knew of the extent and value of the treasure. Certainly this announcement from so high an authority is calculated to arouse exceptional interest.

## SAVING OF HAWAIIAN RELICS IS URGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—"What Mr. Vernon is to Americans, Shakespeare's home to the English, the home of Burns to the Scots, the old relics and memorials of Hawaii should be to Hawaii's people," says Gerald Fowke, of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, who has spent three months in the islands in connection with the work of the Bishop Museum at Honolulu. "By all means, I urge you to preserve the relics of the Hawaiian race. National or at least territorial parks should be established. Places like the City of Refuge on Hawaii will be wonderful attractions for tourists when the old Hawaii entirely disappears."

## TOURIST STEAMER PLANNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Plans for the construction of a new passenger steamer half again as large as the Mauna Kea for the Honolulu-Hilo run are being considered by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. Because of the steady increase in tourist traffic to the volcano of Kilauea, the steamer Mauna Kea, which was built in 1908, is now too small to take care of the Hilo business comfortably.

## The Home Beautiful

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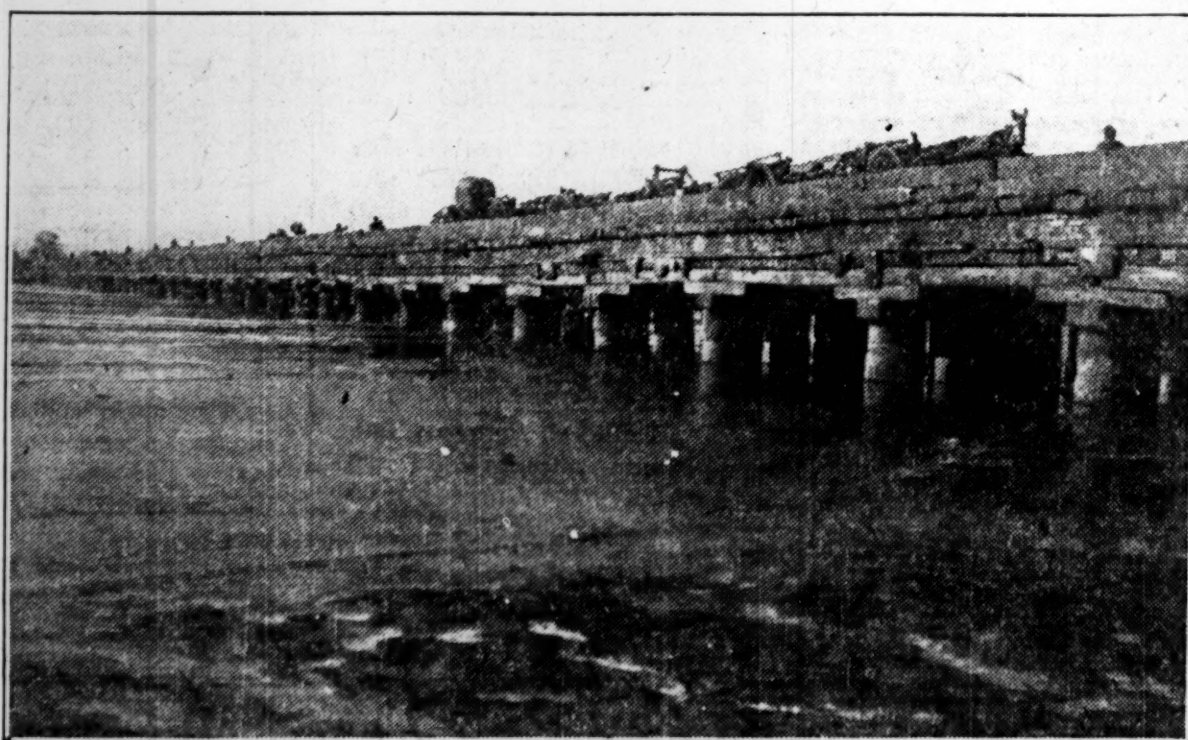
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The ancient gateway of a city in northern China



Mule carts crossing a bridge built of mill stones

there is none of that dust which is so persistent in the north. Green rice fields greet the eye, clumps of bamboo, cotton fields; and instead of roads, canals. See the tall chocolate-colored sails of the junks moving sedately up the Grand Canal; thus they passed from the Yangtze waterway into northern China 2000 years ago, and maybe 2000 years hence they will still be using the Grand Canal.

### The Electric Shadow Play

And all over the great maritime plain, cultivated to the last acre except where, in the north, coal and iron mines disfigure the surface, are scattered thousands of peaceful villages with their old-world temples. On market days, people from the outlying huts walk across the fragrant fields to the local market; perhaps there is an open-air play in progress, or a troupe of minstrels, or in the evening a shadow play. A simple amusement, this last, the puppets being made to perform in front of a strong light, so that their shadows fall on a screen. Thus the cinema held no mysteries for the Chinaman and he dubbed it straight off, the electric shadow play. This is the real China; this hard-

frozen through the long winter, yield their harvests; and the sea will continue to freeze at the head of the gulf when the wind blows from Siberia.

### THRIFT WORK IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine — To promote thrift work among the public schools of Maine, under the direction of the savings division of the First Federal Reserve district, Miss Mildred A. Beatham of Kingman, Maine, has been appointed as a special worker who will visit all parts of the State, paying special attention to conferences with the superintendents and to talks at normal schools. Miss Beatham will be known as the school secretary for Maine and has been released by the school department until January 1, 1921.

**"Campbell Make"**  
Stands for Quality and Style  
House Dresses, School Dresses  
and Rompers

Sold by Stores Throughout British Columbia  
Manufactured by J. W. CAMPBELL, Vancouver

occurred to many people who attended the recital given by Mr. Rosing in conjunction with Renée Chemet at Queen's Hall on July 14. Mr. Rosing is undoubtedly a temperamental artist with a big name in England and wonderful soft high notes in his voice, but do these things make it praiseworthy for him to sing songs which are unsuitable, or to do suitable songs in an inappropriate manner? The majority of the audience evidently accepted everything he did, just because

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## DYE INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN

**Imports Permitted Under License—Government Assistance for Research—Proposed American Embargo Arouses Interest**

LONDON, England.—According to the American Chamber of Commerce in London, the president of the British Board of Trade states that legislation prohibiting the importation of synthetic dyes, except under license, will be enforced as quickly as possible.

Speaking at a recent meeting of the Color Users Association in Manchester, the chairman stated that it is the definite opinion of the British Government that synthetic color-making factories run by experts with a competent staff of chemists and equal to those of any other nation are essential to national security. He also stated that the government had agreed to give financial assistance to allow certain plans for research work to be completed.

## Germany's Stock

Some interesting details as to Germany's stock of dyes were given at the meeting, says the American Chamber of Commerce. In December last, the stocks in Germany amounted to 22,000 tons and comprised about 13,000 items, of which the British Government was entitled to receive 3,300 tons, under the reparation clauses of the Peace Treaty but, up to the present, only half of the amount has been received.

It is worthy of note that, during the discussion in Congress on the Longworth Bill, which seeks to regulate the importation of coal-tar products, to promote the manufacture thereof in the United States, much the same opinions were expressed as in Great Britain. The dye industry was characterized as being absolutely essential to the nation in time of war and no nation could now afford to be dependent for its supplies on a foreign monopoly, as was formerly the case. The dependency of America was shown by the statement that, prior to the war, Germany supplied no less than 85 per cent of the consumption, 15 per cent only being produced in America.

## Proposed 10-Year Embargo

The report that Congress is planning to put the American dye industry on a firm basis by means of a 10-year embargo has aroused much interest in Great Britain. American imports of German dyes are already restricted to colors which are not available in sufficient quantities and limited to six months' supply.

The large dye companies, such as the Du Pont de Nemours Company, the National Aniline & Chemical Company, and others have already a large number of chemists employed, and the proposed amalgamation of the General Chemical and the National Aniline companies, with a capital of 70,000,000 sterling, shows that in America, as in Great Britain, there is a marked determination to make the dye industry independent of foreign dyes.

## ACTION NEEDED IN WOOL TRADE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Although the Boston market is listless there is a gradually returning confidence that business will pick up within the next few weeks. When the American Woolen Company opens its goods and mills once more begin operations on a more normal schedule the much needed action will return to the wool trade. President William M. Wood says the American company's mills will recommence about Labor Day but there are members of the wool trade who say they would not be surprised to see something doing before then.

There is not sufficient business to warrant quotations. The only sellers are those forced to liquidate and it is then necessary to make concessions. Although wools are slowly accumulating, the amount held in Boston is below normal. Receipts for the year to date total 134,000,000 pounds and shipments 99,000,000 pounds. Last year 263,000,000 pounds were received by the corresponding time and 83,000,000 pounds shipped. Toward the end of the year shipments increased so that the carry-over was only approximately 60,000,000 pounds.

## PACIFIC MAIL REVENUE

NEW YORK, New York.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the last six months of the current calendar year reports gross revenues of \$1,748,658, compared with \$2,772,524 for the corresponding period last year. Operating costs, including depreciation, amounted to \$3,652,181, compared with \$1,776,813 in the corresponding period of 1919. The net revenue, before allowing for amortization and federal taxes, totaled \$1,198,815, compared with \$1,240,760 in the first six months of 1919.

## MEXICAN OIL SHIPMENTS

TAMPICO, Mexico.—July Mexican oil shipments totaled 12,696,274 barrels, according to complete figures, the largest amount ever exported in one month, compared with 10,574,395 in June and 11,200,124 in May, the previous high record.

## LONDON PRICES

LONDON, England.—Consols for money 4½%, British 5½%, 1920-47, 8½%, British 4½% 78½, De Beers 20, Rand Mines 3, Grand Trunk 5½%.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

## Yesterday's Market

Am Can	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	33	33	32½	32½
Am Car & Fdry	122½	123½	120½	121½
Am Inter Corp	70	70	68	69½
Am Loco	92½	93½	91½	92½
Am Smelters	54½	54½	53½	53½
Am Sugar	113	113	112	112
Am Tel & Tel	95½	96½	95½	96½
Am Woolen	75½	76	75½	76½
Anaconda	50½	51	50½	51
Atchafalpa	80½	80½	80½	80½
At Gulf & W I	130½	130½	128½	130½
Bald Loco	103½	103½	100½	102
B & O	35	35	34½	35
Beth Steel	72½	72½	71½	71½
Can Pac	117½	117½	117½	117½
Cent Leather	51½	52½	51½	52½
Chandler	81½	82	79½	81½
C. M. & St. P.	32½	32½	32½	32½
Chgo R I & Pae	32½	32½	31	32½
China	25	25½	25	25½
Corn Products	86½	86½	86	86½
Cruicible Steel	131½	133½	131	133½
Cuba Can Sug	36½	37½	36½	37½
Endicott John	67½	67½	67½	67½
Gen Electric	129½	129½	129½	129½
Gen Motors	20½	20½	20½	20½
Inspir	45	45	44½	44½
Int Paper	75	75½	75	75½
Invinible	33½	33½	31½	32½
Kennecott	23½	23½	23½	23½
N Y Central	70½	70½	70½	70½
N Y N H & H	32½	32½	32	32½
No Pacific	73½	73½	73½	73½
Pan Am Pet	79½	81	79½	80½
Pan Am Pet B	75	76½	75	76½
Penn	40½	40½	40½	40½
Pierce Fenn	36½	37½	36½	37½
Punta Alegre	71	71	69½	70
Reading	87	87½	86½	87½
Rep Iron & Steel	80	80½	79½	80
Royal D of N Y	78½	79½	78½	79½
Sinclair	26½	26½	25½	26
So Pacific	90½	90½	90½	90½
So Railway	26½	26½	26½	26½
Trans Oil	10½	10½	10½	10½
Studebaker	60½	60½	58½	59½
Texas Co	44½	44½	44½	44½
Texas & Pacific	32½	32½	32½	32½
U Pac	112½	112½	112½	112½
U S Rubber	83½	84½	83½	83½
U S Steel	88½	88½	86½	88½
Utah Copper	59½	59½	58½	58½
Westinghouse	47	47	47	47
Wills-Over	16½	16½	16	16
Total sales	404,800			

## LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3½s	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	90½	91	90½	90½
Lib 2½s	84½	84½	84½	84½
Lib 1st 4½s	84½	84½	84½	84½
Lib 2nd 4½s	84½	84½	84½	84½
Lib 3rd 4½s	84½	84½	84½	84½
Lib 4th 4½s	84½	84½	84½	84½
Vict 4½s	95½	95½	95½	95½
Vict 3½s	95½	95½	95½	95½

## FOREIGN BONDS

Anglo-French 5s	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
Belgian 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
C of Paris 5s	91	91	90½	91
C of Lyons 5s	83½	83½	83½	83½
C of Bordeaux 5s	83½	83½	83½	83½
C of Marseilles 5s	83½	83½	83½	83½
C of Copenhagen 5s	73½	73½	73½	73½
C of Stockholm 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
Un King 5½s, 1921-26	96½	96½	96½	96½
do, 1922	90½	90½	90½	90½
do, 1923	84	84	84	84
do, 1937	81½	82	81½	82

## BOSTON STOCKS

Am Tel	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	96	96	95	95
Am Tel com	76½	76½	76½	76½
Am Wool pfd	54	54	53½	53½
Am Zinc	114½	114½	114½	114½
Arizona Com	9	9	9	9
Booth Fish	7b	7b	7b	7b
Boston Elev	62	62	62	62
Boston & Me	18½	18½	18½	18½
Butte & Sup	18½	18½	18½	18½
Cal & Arizona	54½	54½	54½	54½
Cal & Hecla	290	290	290	290
Copper Range	33½	33½	33½	33½
Davies-Daly	74	74	74	74
East Butte	9½	9½	9½	9½
Elder	24½	24½	24½	24½
Fairbanks	49b	49b	49b	49b
Granby	32	32	32	32
Gray & Davis	20	20	20	20
Greene-Can	23½	23½	23½	23½
I Creek com	53	53	53	53
Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
Lake Copper	3	3	3	3
Mas Gae pfd	7a	7a	7a	7a
May-Old Colony	5	5	5	5
Miami	18½b	18½b	18½b	18½b
Mohawk	58½	58½	58½	58½
Mullins Body	29	29	29	29
N Y N H & H	32	32	32	32
North Butte	14	14	14	14
Old Dominion	22	22	22	22
Oscoda	36	36	36	36
Pond Creek	28½	28½	28½	28½
Pond & Van Der	33½	33½	33½	33½
Stewart	32b	32b	32b	32b
Swift & Co	105	105	105	105
United Fruit	184	184	184	184
United Shoe	40½	40½	40½	40½
U S Smelting	51½	51½	51½	51½

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Astra Explos	19	19½
Allied Oil	19	20
Boone	2	2½
Boston & Mont	65c	65c
Carib Synd	10½	11½
Chicago Nipple	9	9½
Chiles S Brns Cite	32½	32½
Cosden & Co	6½	6½
Elk Basin	6½	7
Fensland	12	14
General Bphal	7	9½
Goldfield Cons	7	9
Indian Pkg	6	7
Inter Petrol	34½	35½
Merritt	12½	14
Midwest Refng	14½	16
National Oil	6½	7
Nipissing	8½	9
No Am P & P	4½	5
Perkins	12	14
Prod & Refiners	6	8
Ryan Cons	18	19
Sapupa Ref	4½	5½
Simms Petrol	10	10½
Skelly	9	9½
Submarine Boat	11	12
Superior Oil	18½	19½
Tropical Oil	18½	19½
United States Stm	1½	2
White Oil	17	18

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$1.62½
France (French)	.0722
France (Belgian)	.0722
Lire	.0481
Gulden	.38
German marks	.0207
Canadian dollar	.81½

## STOCKS RALLY ON SHORT COVERING

Absence of demand failed to sustain the better tone with which the New York stock market opened yesterday. Traders had little difficulty in causing recessions. Baldwin was a prominent feature. After declining to 102½ it moved up to 103½, only to fall to 100½ as a result of sudden pressure, two commission houses being heavy sellers joined by room traders. In the final hour shorts started to cover and there was a sharp rally. Sales for the day, however, only approximated 400,000 shares. American Beet Sugar closed with a net loss of 3½. American International gained 1½.

In the Boston market a 10-point decline in Calumet & Hecla to 290 was the feature in the early dealings. The list closed generally higher.

## OUTLOOK FOR COTTON GOODS UNCERTAIN

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The continued restriction of credits is having its effect in the cotton goods trade and liquidation is becoming more widespread, with the result that many lines of goods are being forced on the market. Prices during the last week or so have further declined—an average of about 5 per cent. To meet this situation many predict a period of keen competition such as has not been witnessed in the trade for some time, with lower prices as the outcome.

There has already been a considerable recession in print cloths from the record levels of the late spring and early summer, due more to the offerings by "second hands"—often speculative in character—than to concessions by mills.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
October	29.90	30.05	28.82	28.75
December	28.90	29.04	27.75	28.00
January	28.25	28.27	27.05	27.22
March	27.58	27.94	26.85	27.00
May	27.75	27.75	26.85	26.71

Spots 25.00, down 100 points.

## COTTON MARKET

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(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

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## RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1920	1919
Second week Aug	\$4,043,000	\$4,000,000
From Jan 1	\$114,904,000	\$107,000,000

BOSTON & MAINE  
Quarter ended June 30, 1920  
Operating revenue \$10,881,427  
Operating expenses 19,712,948  
Gross income 410,468  
Gross income 1,011,716  
Deductions 3,171,425  
Deduct 2,159,709  
115,953

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Anglo-American Oil	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	20	21
Buckeye Pipe	47	50
Indiana Pipe	145	153
Indiana Pipe	90	95
Ohio Oil	285	290
Prairie O & G	580	560
Prairie Pipe	190	200
South Penn	250	270
S O of Cal	302	307
S O of Ind	650	670
S O of Kan	520	535
S O of Ky	340	360
S O of N Y	390	405
Union Tank	125	128

## CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	2.39	2.41½	2.38½	2.39
Dec	2.41	2.43½	2.40½	2.40½
March	1.49	1.49	1.44½	1.45½
Sept	1.25½	1.25½	1.22½	1.22½
May	1.21½	1.22½	1.19½	1.19½
Oats	.88½	.89½	.88	.88
Sept	.89½	.89½	.88½	.88½
Dec	.71½	.71½	.70½	.70½
May	24.90	24.90	24.80a	24.80a
Sept	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80
Oct	18.70	18.82	18.60	18.60a
Nov	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80

## ASSOCIATED OIL PROFITS

NEW YORK, New York.—The Associated Oil Company reports a net after all charges, expenses, depreciation, amortization, and federal taxes for the first six months of 1920 of \$3,635,442, equal to \$9.14 a share on 397,561 shares outstanding. The company purchased the Nevada Petroleum Company and the Oil Exploration Company during the period, according to a statement of President Shoup.

## MEXICAN COTTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Especially favorable reports have been received by the Department of Commerce as to soil conditions for growing cotton in Sonora, Mexico. A number of firms, mainly of foreign origin, mean to cultivate the cotton extensively. An American-British concern, it was said, this year planted 259 acres of Durango long staple cotton near Hermosillo with prospects of a good crop.

## BAR SILVER PRICES



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THOMSON MAKES  
A NEW RECORD

Famous Canadian Hurdler Wins  
110-Meter Event at Olympic  
Games—Swede Wins the  
Broad Jump

ANTWERP, Belgium (Wednesday)—Weight men were the center of attention at the Olympic Games today, as they participated in the finals in the shot-put and also in the elimination events in the hammer throw. This year's Olympics have held no certainty for the United States weight men, as European stars in this branch of sport have developed rapidly.

Included in today's program were elimination heats in the 3000-meter meter walk, in which three Americans qualified; the 110-meter hurdles, the running broad jump and the tug-of-war. The preliminary heats in the 1500-meter race also were run.

Athletes, trainers and experts from all parts of the world were still discussing yesterday's 800-meter race, which was declared to be the greatest ever run. Lawson Robertson, one of the coaches of the American team, said no such field ever competed before and that it was the fastest half mile ever run, considering the slow track. All others agreed that if the race had been run at the Harvard Stadium or at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, the world's record for the distance would certainly have been broken.

## Italian Wins Walking Contest

The final heat of the 10,000-meter walk was won by Frigerio of Italy. J. B. Pearson, of the United States, was second; C. E. Gunn, of England, third; McMaster, of South Africa, fourth; W. Hehr, of England, fifth; and T. A. Maroney, United States, sixth. The winner's time was 48m. 6-1-55.

At the end of the fifth lap Pearson was setting the pace. Parker of Australia was at his heels with the field strung out. Frigerio spurred past Pearson into the lead on the tenth lap, with Parker third, 150 yards to the rear. At the fifteenth lap, three-fifths of the race, Frigerio was first by 90 yards over Pearson.

Frigerio continued to walk away with the lead and won by three-quarters of a lap. Pearson finished in good form, beating Gunn by 40 yards. The Italian Pavesi was disqualified in the thirteenth lap for running, when he was a close fourth.

E. J. Thomson, the Dartmouth College star who is representing Canada in the games, won the final heat of the 110-meter hurdles, making a new world's record of 14-4-55. H. E. Barron, of the United States, was second and F. S. Murray of the United States third. Wilson of New Zealand was fourth. Walker of the United States fifth and Carl Christensen of Sweden sixth. The old record for the event was 15s.

Just before the start of the final it was announced that Orfidan, the French hurdler credited with a place in the final was not Orfidan at all, but the New Zealander, Wilson. The error was due to faulty announcement and confusion in numbers.

For the first 50 yards Thomson, Barron and Murray were taking the hurdles abreast. At this point Thomson began to draw away with a perfect gliding stride. He gained a lead of 10 feet and it was seen he would be an easy winner. He continued gaining to the tape, which he broke in 14-4-55, thus smashing the record made by the American, P. C. Smithson, in the London Olympics in 1908. Thomson was 2 1/2 yards ahead of Barron at the end of the race with Murray third by an inch. Wilson just nosed out Walker Smith for fourth place. Christensen was outclassed, finishing a poor last. At the finish of the race it was discovered the Belgian committee had not provided a Canadian flag to raise over the entrance tower, so it was necessary to hoist the British flag.

## Peterson Captures Broad Jump

A Peterson of Sweden won the final of the running broad jump with 7.15 meters; C. E. Johnson, United States was second with 7.09 1/2 meters; Abrahamson of Sweden third with 7.10 meters; R. L. Templeton, United States fourth with 6.96 meters; A. A. Stadt of Norway fifth with 6.88 1/2 meters and Frankson of Sweden sixth with 6.67 meters.

Those who qualified for the 1500-meter run were Yohralik of Czechoslovakia; A. G. Hill of England; Audinet of France; Lundgren of Sweden; Duncan McPhee of England; M. L. Shields, United States; John Zander of Sweden, Porto of Italy; J. J. Conolly, United States; J. W. Ray, United States; P. J. Baker of England and Wilhelmson of Estonia. The time of the best heat was 4m. 2-1-55.

Wilhelmson, who finished third in the last heat was later disqualified for shouldering another runner on the turn and Fournau of Belgium, who finished fourth, was advanced and qualified.

The final of the shot put was won by Porkola of Finland who put the 16-pound shot 14.81 meters. Niklander, of Finland, was second, with 14.55 1/2 meters; H. B. Liversedge, United States Navy, third, with 14.15 meters; P. J. McDonald, United States, fourth, with 14.08 meters; E. Nilsson, of Sweden, fifth, with 13.87 meters; and Harold Jammer of Estonia, sixth, with 13.60 meters.

Four Americans qualified for the finals in the 3000-meter steeplechase preliminary this morning. They were M. A. Devanney, Milrose Athletic Association; Patrick Flynn, Paulist Athletic Club; R. B. Watson, Kansas

FAVORITES WIN  
IN THE DOUBLES

Tilden and Garland Defeat  
Alexander and Voshell in the  
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts—Two matches featured the play yesterday in the United States doubles lawn tennis championship tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. In the first R. N. Williams and Richard Harte, intercollegiate doubles champions in 1914 and 1915, met N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, intercollegiate doubles champions in 1907, and the former pair won, 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2. All four players represented Harvard in the intercollegiate.

Williams and Harte played the same kind of tennis that won them the Newport invitation doubles when they defeated W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin of California, United States doubles champions in 1915 and 1916. Both Williams and Harte had their strokes working nicely. Williams was very strong off the ground and his back-hand was strong and accurate. Harte hit the ball with great power and made some fine places. Both were strong on service. Harte getting a number of service aces although he made several double faults. The two players worked together to perfection and this counted much in their victory.

FIRST TWO CLUBS IN  
AMERICAN LOSE OUT

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	71	41	.634
Chicago	72	43	.626
New York	73	44	.622
St. Louis	65	55	.550
Boston	62	59	.468
Washington	48	61	.440
Detroit	42	70	.375
Philadelphia	38	75	.331

RESULTS WEDNESDAY			
New York 4, Cleveland 3.			
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 1.			
St. Louis 13, Washington 2.			
Boston 6, Detroit 5 (11 innings).			
GAMES TODAY			
Detroit at Boston.			
Cleveland at New York.			
Chicago at Philadelphia.			
St. Louis at Washington.			

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cleveland was apparently on its way to a second consecutive victory over the New York Highlanders yesterday at the Polo Grounds, but in the ninth inning the home club's bats became active and produced the necessary two runs to turn the verdict. As Chicago was unable to score in its game at Philadelphia, the Highlanders are again within striking distance of second place.

## BROWNS HAVE RUNAWAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—St. Louis ran up a total of 13 runs and had all the better of the game with Washington. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	53	13	0
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0

## NEW YORK WINS IN NINTH

NEW YORK, New York—The locals won from Cleveland when they rallied in the ninth inning and scored two runs. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	9	1	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	9	1

## ATHLETICS WIN SHUTOUT

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia shut out Chicago yesterday, 1 to 0. Edwin Rommel held Chicago to five hits. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

## MYERS WINS OWN GAME

BOSTON, Massachusetts—E. G. Myers, pitching here for the first time in a Red Sox uniform, won his own game in the eleventh inning when he brought in the winning run on an infield single. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6	12	1	1	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	61	46	.570
Brooklyn	62	48	.564
New York	60	50	.545
Pittsburgh	56	52	.519
Chicago	56	53	.487
St. Louis	51	60	.459
Boston	47	67	.412
Philadelphia	44	66	.400

## GAME TODAY

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

## NEW SCANDINAVIAN RECORDS

LONDON, England—Miss Gunvor Rusten has broken the Norwegian ladies' record for the 50-meter free swimming at Bergen. Her time was 42 1/2 s. A Swedish record has also gone by the board, for, at Malmo, Miss Jane Gylling—by doing the 100 meters free style in 1m. 25.5s.—surpassed Miss Emmy Machnow's time of 1m. 35.5s.

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Niles and Dabney were not as steady as their opponents. Each made some fine placements; but their errors counted greatly against them. They did not play as well together as did their opponents. Of the two Dabney was slightly the steadier. The match by points:

First Set	Second Set	Third Set
Williams and Harte, 8-2 4-4 4-6-25-6	Niles and Dabney, 6-4 4-2 1-6-25-1	Williams and Harte, 4-1 2-0 3-2 4-1-17-2
Niles and Dabney, 0-1 1-3 1-0 4-0-18-3	Williams and Harte, 4-1 3-5 4-0 4-0-29-6	Niles and Dabney, 3-4 0-3 4-1 1-2-18-2

The other feature match brought W. T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, world's singles champion, and C. S. Garland Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the former Yale tennis captain and intercollegiate champion, against F. B. Alexander, who held the United States doubles championship with H. H. Hackett in 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910, and S. H. Voshell who held the United States indoor championship in 1917 and 1918. Tilden and Garland won in straight sets, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2. The match was brim full of a lot of brilliant tennis by all four players. Tilden covered a lot of ground and made a number of great gets. He was especially strong on his short cross-court shots which won many points for his side. Garland gave him brilliant support at all times.

Voshell played best for his side. His service was strong and he made some fine placements. Alexander showed flashes of the form which used to win him championship titles; but he could not maintain the pace. Both teams were inclined to play the net with the result that there were many long rallies at close volleys. Tilden and Garland showed up strongly in earning points as they scored 51 in the three sets as against 21 for Alexander and Voshell. The match by points:

First Set	Second Set	Third Set
Tilden and Garland, 2-4 2-4 4-4-28-6	Alexander and Voshell, 4-0 4-0 2-0 1-12-2	Tilden and Garland, 4-2 4-2 4-2-24-3
Alexander and Voshell, 2-4 2-5 1-4-0-24-3	Tilden and Garland, 5-1 4-5 6-5 4-3-39-6	Alexander and Voshell, 3-4 1-2 4-3 3-5-4-33-3

Johnston and Griffin met J. B. Penno Jr., of Harvard and W. W. Ingraham Jr., in the second round and were forced to four sets in order to win. The former champions appeared to judge their opponents too lightly. Ingraham played brilliantly for his side. The score was 6-3, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5.

W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick of Chicago, the western sectional champions, were forced to five sets in order to defeat Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and T. R. Pell of New York, 6-1, 3-6, 6-8, 7-5, 6-3. This was a very hard-fought match. The summary:

## UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated J. B. Penno Jr. and W. W. Ingraham Jr., 6-3, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5. W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia and T. R. Pell, New York, 6-1, 3-6, 6-8, 7-5, 6-3.

R. N. Williams 2d, and Richard Harte, Boston, defeated N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Boston, 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

## THIRD ROUND

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated F. B. Alexander and S. H. Voshell, New York, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

## INTERNATIONAL MEET

AT LONDON PROPOSED

ANTWERP, Belgium (Tuesday)—A proposal by English athletes of Oxford and Cambridge universities to have the Olympic entrants from the United States compete with Great Brit-

AMATEUR GOLF  
GAINS IN FAVOR

British Success, in Matches  
Which Assumed an Interna-  
tional Aspect, Makes for Good  
of the Game in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—A renewed and extended interest has been awakened in international golf on the amateur side by the sudden and unexpected announcement that four of the best amateur golfers in the United Kingdom will take part in the United States national amateur championship at Roslyn, Long Island, New Jersey, on September 6 and the following days. The four are C. J. H. Tolley, the amateur champion of the year, R. H. Witherell and T. D. Armour.

This is by far the strongest and most important expedition that has ever left England in an attempt to capture an American championship, and the feeling on every hand is that it needs to be taken very seriously. British golfers are notoriously slow to move in such matters as these, and always seem to wait a lead to be given them, the underlying idea being that they do not like to seem to exaggerate their own pretensions and are sensitive upon the figure that they will make before the golf world in general and their friends in particular.

Had the intention of Tolley, Wetherell and Hope been announced a month previously—as of course, it could not be, since it was not then formed or even thought of—it is quite possible that the British golf invaders would have numbered a dozen of the very best.

Mr. Tolley himself had no idea of going to America for this championship at the time of his victory at Muirfield, but it is understood that the cordiality of the invitation extended to him by the United States Golf Association, coupled with the thoughts that the circumstances of his victory over A. R. Gardner of the United States, at the thirty-seventh hole in the final of the amateur championship at Muirfield, made it incumbent on him if at all possible to accept to do so.

When this decision was half formed the question arose as to a friend to accompany him, as he did not wish to go alone. His intimate friend, Mr. Wetherell, captain of the Oxford University team, to whom Mr. Tolley played second in the university match in the spring, immediately volunteered; and this being done Lord Charles Hope, who is always keen on first-class competition, agreed to join the party.

As stated, this is beyond doubt the most formidable invasion by British amateur golfers of the United States. Very many years ago the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society toured with a strong team in America, but then it was a case of matches and not of the championship; besides which, American golf at that time was in a state of comparative infancy. Only on one other occasion besides the present has the reigning amateur champion of Great Britain visited the United States and taken part in a national amateur championship, and that was the case of H. H. Harold Hilton. More than this, it may be said also that only once has more than one British amateur played in the American championship at the same time with any prospect of success, and this was in 1912, when at Wheaton, Illinois, Hilton and N. F. Hunter both competed. On that occasion Mr. Hilton was defeated at the outset and Mr. Hunter was unable to finish the tournament.

This time it is thought in British golfing circles that any one of the four British representatives is good enough if things go his way to win the United States championship, the only qualification being that their time for practice and preparation in the United States after their voyage is so very short. It is certainly against them, as it has always been shown that British golfers in America are somewhat slow to accustom themselves to the conditions on that side, especially as in their view the hardness of American courses in the summer time does not give them the least opportunity of displaying their strength in iron play.

CHAMPION WINS IN  
FIRST MATCH ROUND

CHICAGO, Illinois—Lauri Ayton of Evanston, Illinois and C. H. Hofner of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, furnished the feature match of the annual Professional Golfers Association championship tournament on the links of the Flossmore Golf Club, Tuesday. It was in the first round of the competition and Ayton required 39 holes to win. The battle was close at all times.

J. M. Barnes of St. Louis, the present title-holder, met G. L. Bowden of Boston, and won rather handsily by 4 and 3. The loser is the open champion of Massachusetts. He played a fine game during the morning round, but was somewhat off form in the afternoon.

Louis Teller of the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Massachusetts, made a fine showing when he defeated Joseph Roseman, who is rated as one of the best professional golfers

## FENWAY PARK

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MR. KING ANSWERS  
CANADIAN PREMIER

Opposition Leader Says New  
Party Is Old-Fashioned Tory  
Party of High Tariffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

PAISLEY, Ontario—The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, undertook before an audience of electors of Bruce County to reply to the address of the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister, delivered at Stirling the night previously. Mr. King designated the new National Liberal and Conservative Party, as in reality being the old-fashioned Tory Party of high tariffs and protection, and declared that in recent years the established procedure of Parliament had been turned into an autocracy. If a new government had been formed then it should at once seek a mandate from the people through a general election; if it was simply the old government "made over" then it had long outlived its mandate, and should give the people of the Dominion an opportunity of expressing their will at the polls.

## "Nothing in Common"

Referring to the double name of the new party he declared: "Liberalism and Conservatism have nothing in common. You might just as well have a national wet and dry party, a national milk and water party, or anything else. They are trying to monopolize the names of all parties, but it is the old Tory Party of high tariffs hiding under a number of aliases, which they keep changing to deceive the people as to their aim. When there has been any constructive legislation it has been advanced by the Liberal Party seeking to restore the rights of the people. The efforts of the Liberal Party will turn to getting back that freedom of Parliament which will help to insure good government in Canada."

Continuing, he said: "The assembling of Parliament last session in the new buildings at Ottawa seemed to express the note which the Liberal Party thought should dominate all Canada, namely, the restoration of parliamentary institutions, which under the destructive influences of the war, had been, if not destroyed, at least wholly discredited. The achievement of representative government under the British system had been the result of militant Liberalism through centuries of struggle and endeavor. In the post-war period the first and foremost duty of Liberalism was to re-establish on firm and enduring foundations and in wider compass all those institutions, customs, practices, and usages in our parliamentary system, and matters pertaining to government, which comprise the charter of freedom we possessed prior to the commencement of the war."

## General Election Advocated

Dealing with expenditures he declared that "members of the war administration had become so accustomed to dealing in millions of dollars that expenditures involving thousands are beneath their consideration. There will be no change in this respect, no return to responsible ministry until we have a new and properly representative parliament." In conclusion the Opposition leader said: "The only effective means of remedying the evils complained of, and of freeing Canada from the baneful influence of the control of its political affairs, is that which a general election affords. By all that constitutional usage and procedure demands, that right should be afforded the people of Canada without delay. The government has lost entirely the confidence of the people. It is either a new administration and as yet not entitled to continue in office without approval of its policies by the people, or it is the old administration under a new name with a new policy and a new leader, in which case it has exhausted the purpose for which Union government was formed and has no mandate to continue in office."

M. A. C. GIRLS TAKE  
UP AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AMHERST, Massachusetts—More than 16 girls were enrolled for the regular agricultural courses of the Massachusetts Agricultural College last year, and there are indications that the number to enter this fall will be three times as large. The first of the conferences to be held in celebration of the semi-centennial of the first graduation is to be one of women in agriculture on October 7 and 8, at which women who are prominent in country life throughout the United States will be present. Incidentally there will be the dedication of a new women's dormitory.

The stimulation of war activities in conservation and food production drew the attention of many women students to the facilities of the college, and they have entered upon the same footing as the men. Two years ago a dean of women and an agricultural adviser to the women were added to the teaching staff, and a course in home economics was added to the curriculum for girls. The girls will still specialize in some branch of agriculture, and for the most part will prepare for a life work similar to that of the men. The college has maintained a strictly agricultural status since its founding, entertaining the most liberal conception of a training for leaders in agriculture and country life, and into this scope it plans to fit its women's courses, adapting them to train girls for rural leadership in agriculture or home economics.

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NEGROES TO ELECT  
AFRICAN PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Universal Negro Improvement Association convention, under the leadership of Marcus Garvey, will ballot for the offices of "provisional president of Africa" and leader of Negroes in the United States, at its session here to-night.

Mr. Garvey says the association intends to erect a "black house" near the White House in Washington and in it, the leader of Negroes in this country will live. Candidates for the place are Dr. J. Gordon of Los Angeles, W. M. Trotter and W. C. Matthews of Boston, Dr. J. W. Eason, LeRoy Bundy, J. D. Brooks and C. John Bruce of this city. Apparently Mr. Garvey is running for the bigger job of provisional president of Africa.

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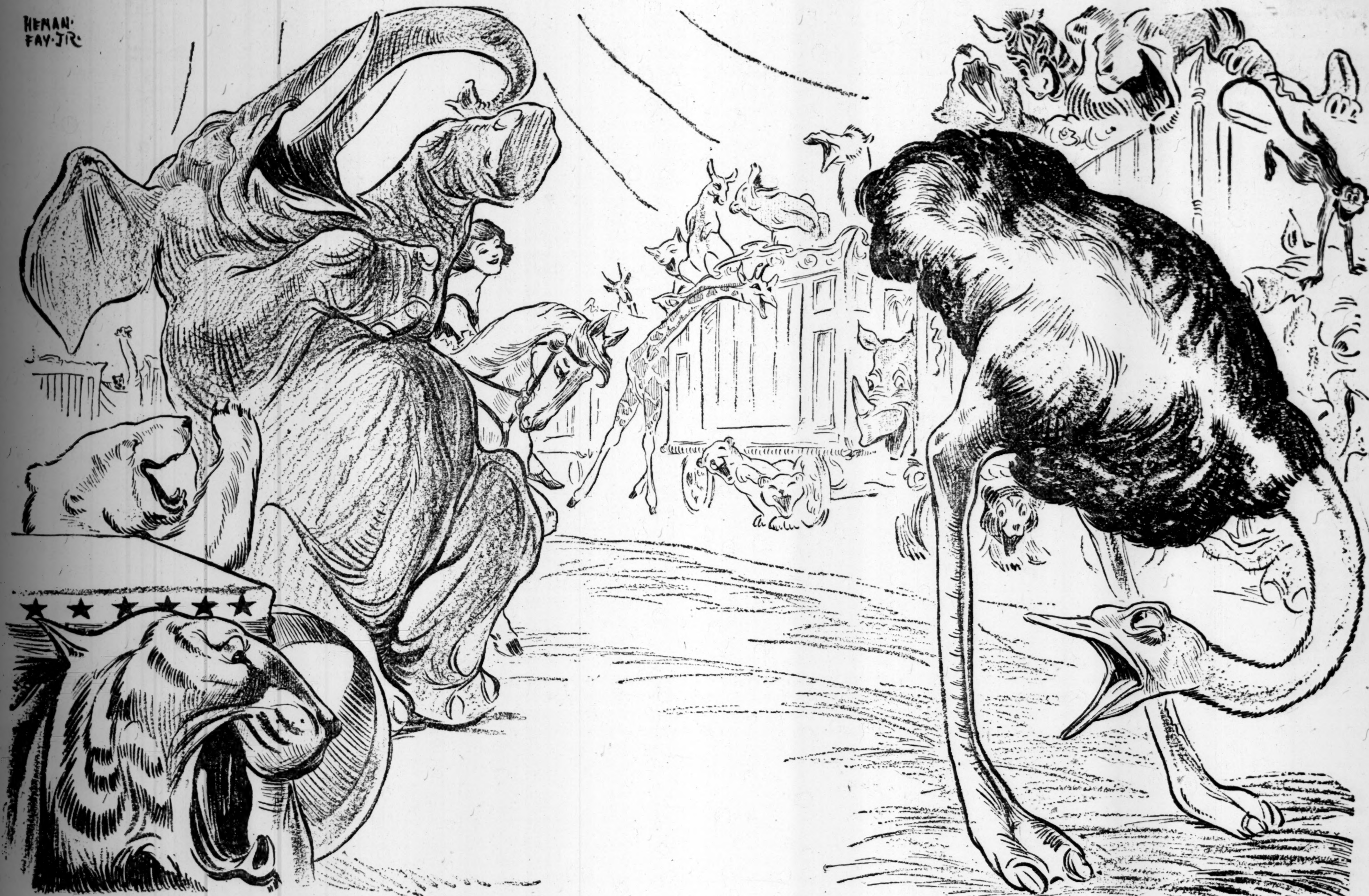
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"Why how did you find me?" he asked, in such a surprised sort of a way that the laughter rang louder than ever

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Sawdust and Shavings

Jerry had been making a cedar book-rack for his mother. It did not look quite as nice as the one that the manual training teacher had made, but it really was quite fine. There, by the side of the house, he had left a little pile of sawdust, for he had worked most of the afternoon in the shade trying to finish it, and now he had gone inside to wash his face.

Scarcely had he left the spot, when his sister opened the back door, and emptied her pencil sharpener. Right down beside the sawdust the little brown shavings fell in a heap.

"Well, well," cried the pile of sawdust, "how nice it is to see some of our old friends from the cedar grove."

"Why, hello there!" responded the pencil shavings. "Whatever have you been doing with yourselves since we last saw you?"

The sawdust pile thought for a moment. "Let us see, we all went through the sawmill together, didn't we? Well, we were shipped to a furniture factory to be made up into chests. We fully expected to be part of the lid, but we came near the end of the plank, and were sawed off. We then learned that we were too small to be put into any part of a chest, and finally we were thrown out, only to be picked up by a small boy."

"When the boy reached the school, he asked some teacher how to make a bookrack. Today he began, and we were sure that we would be included in some part of that. But, had we stayed, we never would have met you again."

"Now tell us of yourselves," they ended.

Just as the pencil shavings began their story a tiny puff of wind swept down and scattered them about. Then the puff of wind laughed, and left them.

"My, what fun! We'd like to do that again. But you'll have to talk louder now, so we can hear," called the sawdust.

"After we left the mill, we went to a pencil factory, and all the boards were made much smaller, and put in a spinning thing that made us small and round."

"You have no idea what a funny experience that spinning is. The next thing that happened was equally queer to us. All of the small round sticks were split in half, lengthwise, and a little groove was hollowed out down the center. After blacklead had been placed into the long groove, we were stuck together again."

"Now, this lead is very clever. Whenever it touched anything white, espe-

cially paper, a black line would appear. We thought that marvelous, but the modest lead declared that, were it not for our support, it could not write at all.

"We were finished, and packed, then sent to a store, where a little girl saw us. She admired our pretty green coat of paint, so she bought us."

"She was always doing funny things with numbers, and letters, that we failed to understand. Whenever the lead became dull, she would put us in a sharpener and shave off some of us. When the box was full she emptied us, and here we are."

Along came the puff of wind again, giggling as it drove scraps of paper before it.

"You'll not be here for long, though," it cried, while it puffed them about. Away they scattered over the yard, making new friends, and meeting old ones as they went.

## "Chinese Tag"

Jud was a member of a group of boys who called themselves the "Hill-side Boys." These boys always had such jolly times. One time Jud went away with his mother and father on a trip, and of course when he returned the boys were very much interested to hear about the things he had seen.

"Best of all," said Jud, "I learned a new game. It's a funny one and lots of fun. It's called 'Chinese Tag.' Like other games of tag one person is chosen to be 'it' and he tries to touch all of the other players. Then the one who is tagged is the chaser. Now the funny part is this: as soon as a player is touched he has to put one hand on the part of his body where he was tagged, and chase the other players in this position. As soon as he tags someone else he can drop his hand back to his side."

The boys were soon trying this queer kind of tag. It was very funny to see a boy chasing the others with his hand on his knee, elbow, head or whatever place he happened to be tagged. When the group of boys playing was especially large, several chasers were selected and then the game was even more fun.

"Chinese Tag" became one of the most popular games the boys played.

## Autumn

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Mother, will you please  
Take the scarlet and the brown  
From the leaves that flutter down?  
I should like my dress to be  
Like a shining autumn tree.

## The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which the Animals Learn a New Game and Kangaroo Outwits Dan  
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Half-past twilight had come and, with it, Diggeldy Dan to set all the animals free from their red and gold cages, or from the corrals and the chains that had held them fast through the day. The vagrant breeze had wriggled under the space near the ground and was even now frolicking and rollicking amid the blue poles or rubbing its nose against the gray walls of the tent. But not a sign nor a sound announced the one with the eyes of blue, or the White-White Horse, whose hoof-beats were awaited by the rather despondent crew that sat in a circle, speaking never a word.

"Come, come!" Dan finally said, chidingly, "this will never, never do! Why, here we all are looking as glum as a circus poster caught in the rain. The Pretty Lady has never yet failed us, has she?"

"Never," asserted Lion.

"Of course she never has," chimed Puma.

"Nor will she now," promised Dan. "Meanwhile, we might be having no end of fun learning some game until she has had time to arrive. What do you say to hide-and-go-seek?"

"That sounds interesting," answered Lion, "though I doubt if any of us know how to play it."

"As Crow would say, 'It's easy as pie,'" assured Diggeldy Dan, as he leaped to his feet. "First we will select an 'it'—that is to say, one who must cover his eyes and stand with his face against one of the poles. Once in position he will begin counting and keep counting until he reaches a hundred."

"That lets me out, then," announced Monkey, "for I simply can't count so high."

"Never mind," laughed Dan, "we'll arrange that some way or other; besides, you may not have to be 'it.' Now you must all form a circle that we may count out just as we did when I was chosen to go to the Valley of Tick Tock."

So the counting began and continued until Elephant was declared to be "it."

"Now, after Elephant has taken his place and begun to count, all the rest will skurry away as fast as you can and hide as best you know how, while,

having gone to a hundred, Elephant will start on his hunt for you."

"One, two, three, four," began Elephant, and away dashed the animals in every direction. Except for the giggles that Monkey seemed unable to smother, the great tent soon became as still as the twilight; silent save for the rumble of the Elephant's voice as he stood with tightly closed eyes against the side of a pole. On went the numbers and then, finally,

"ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine—one hundred!" boomed the counter. "Look out—here I come! Look out!"

At this the animals crouched lower than ever nor even dared peek lest Elephant should see them. And then every ear was amazed to hear the big fellow uttering peal after peal of merriest laughter!

"Why—" his voice began, only to trail off in a fresh burst of mirth.

"I say, Os—" Once more did Elephant start to frame words and once more was he overcome by his merriment.

Finally the hidden ones could restrain their curiosity no longer. Soon this head and that began to pop up from behind the red and gold cages, or he poked out of doorways along the four sides of the tent. And then they saw what had provoked Elephant's laughter.

There—standing in full view of all, and on the inner edge of the vast circle—was none other than Ostrich, his head carefully concealed in the depths of Camel's straw bed. There he stood, his huge body as still as a statue, fancying that, because he could not see Elephant, why, Elephant could never see him!

At this sight all the animals joined in the merriment. Even so, it was not until Elephant had thumped the blue pole with his trunk and cried, "Ostrich is out," that the plumed-one pulled his head from the straw.

"Why, how did you find me?" he asked, in such a surprised sort of way that the laughter rang louder than ever. And this time a new voice added itself to the rest. All knew it at once—it belonged to the Lady who had entered while all eyes were fixed upon Ostrich, and who now came toward them on her snowy-white mount.

"Oh, Pretty Lady, Pretty Lady," Leopard cried out, "Dan has taught us a new game and you've come just in time to join in the fun!"

"Indeed, I should love to," the golden-haired one replied, "but I must be leaving almost at once to set out my spangle needles." Then she added,

as if to herself, "Still—why, yes—to be sure; why not?"

"Why not, what?" ventured Lion. "Why not make a game of hide-and-go-seek serve to select the one who's to accompany me on the White-White Horse?"

"Fine, fine!" and "Of course!" shouted all the animals with glee.

"In that case, then, Little Black Bear should be 'it,'" she directed, "for he, of course, has had his adventure. You, Dan, will take up your station on your yellow tub, for from it you'll be able to see in every direction and so be the judge as to who's caught and who's not. And that one who is clever enough to remain hidden longest—who simply cannot be found after all the rest have been caught—will be the one who will go with me to the land of the sunset."

"Agreed, agreed!" came the cries of approval; and off they all went, while Little Black Bear put his paws to his eyes and Dan sprang to the top of the tub.

Only Kangaroo lingered behind.

"I—I want to ask a question," he said. "Is it fair to hide any place? Just any place at all? No matter where?"

"Why, of course," said the Lady. "To be sure," answered Dan, "that's what makes the game all the more fun."

"And you'll not tell me, Pretty Lady?"

"What a strange question! Most certainly I'll not. But you'd better be off for Little Black Bear has already reached 'twenty.'"

So away loped the long-tailed one back of Giraffe's gilded home that stood not more than two skips and three hops from where Dan was stationed. But the next second his head was again thrust into view.

"Oh, Dan, Diggeldy Dan," he called softly, "would you come here just a moment, please?"

"Of course, Kangaroo, but why in the world don't you hurry and hide?" exclaimed Dan as he made for the place where the head had poked itself round the corner. Soon he had reached the spot, but Kangaroo was nowhere to be seen. Nor was he at the far end of the cage.

"Oh, well, I guess he couldn't have had much to say," muttered Dan to himself; and he returned to his place on the tub.

A half minute later Little Black Bear had sounded "One hundred" and then the search for the hiders began. Some—such as Giraffe, and Elephant and Camel—were, because of their size, spied in most no time at all. But

the smaller animals were harder to find. Still, in due time, even they were discovered, until there remained only one to be found. And who do you suppose that missing one was? He who had waited the longest to hide—that questioning, hesitating, brown Kangaroo!

"Hurry now, Little Black Bear—go in search for him," called Dan, who had watched every move from the top of the tub.

"But he simply isn't to be found," pleaded the wiggly-nosed it. "I've looked everywhere—just everywhere."

"Then let all of you join in the search," directed Dan from his place. "There is no reason why Little Black Bear should not receive all possible help for of course Kangaroo has already won the honor of accompanying the Lady."

Away went the whole crew, ram-sacking this cage and that, and turning everything topsy-turvy in their search. But, look as they would, Kangaroo was not to be found. So, one by one, the baffled animals returned to Dan's side.

Now it was observed that all this while the Pretty Lady's eyes had harbored a twinkle and there were those who suspected she knew Kangaroo's hiding place. But she replied to all questions with a shake of her head.

"Perhaps I know, and perhaps I do not," she each time made answer, though never without smiling in a most knowing way.

"Well, it surely does beat all," vowed Lion as he sank down on the tub beside Dan.

"Never heard of anything like it," declared Hippo, as he found a seat next to Lion.

"I'll tell this much," the Lady said finally, "and that is that Kangaroo is somewhere inside the tent."

"But he can't be," argued Monkey, "for I've been everywhere—from the ground to the roof and from the sides to both ends."

"Well," announced Dan, "there seems to be but one thing to do and that's to give up. So let's call him home."

With that the rather crest-fallen Little Black Bear climbed to the tub-top and began shouting lustily:

"Kangaroo. Oh, Kangaroo-oo—Come on home. We give up. Come on out, wherever you are!"

Then every animal put his head to one side to listen for the answering voice. It came in an instant—came from right under the point where they sat!

"I can't come out," it said in half-muffled tones, "especially while

Hippo's where he is. He's too much to lift."

Off the tub they all jumped—Lion, Dan, Hippo and Little Black Bear. Then Dan tipped it over and there, underneath, quite as snug as a bug in a rug, was that black-eyed Kangaroo!

"Well, thumb-bobs and tack-hammers!" quoted Little Black Bear.

"How in the name of everything—" began Dan.

"It's all right," spoke up the Lady, "Kangaroo has won fairly and squarely—and all because he gave the plan of hiding a little more thought than the rest of you." And she told what she knew of the way in which Dan had been bested.

"Yes," Kangaroo explained, "you see the moment I saw Dan coming toward the corner of Giraffe's home I ran around to the other side. Then, when he disappeared I skipped out and slipped under the tub."

"And all the time I was thinking what an awful slow-poke you were not to be in hiding as soon as the rest," confessed Dan with a rather wry face. But the next instant he had clapped his two hands to his sides and laughed and laughed. Needless to say the rest joined in with Dan while all crowded around to shake Kangaroo by the hand.

"To your place, now," the Pretty Lady requested, as soon as the fun had subsided, "for we should have been on our way even sooner than this. Up, Kangaroo!"

So up went the brown-coated one without more ado and soon the three were galloping straight into the west. As for those left behind, they now trooped to their places while Diggeldy Dan made his rounds fastening each chain and door. Then he sped down the great tent and was soon lost to view, still chuckling as he thought of that sly Kangaroo.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Strange Gods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT "knowledge is power" and that ignorance is impotence, the world very freely admits. That which is unknown is very often feared. That which is feared is empowered with so-called capacity for evil. It is made a cause. Thus it becomes a god, albeit a "strange god." So fire, sun, moon, animals have been gods in turn, the number of gods decreasing with the increase of man's right thinking, or spiritual understanding.

Humanity has been prone to make a god of its concept of evil, and to fear this god more than to trust its concept of good. So there have been gods wholly bad, and gods with a knowledge of so-called good and evil, all resulting from the falsity of mortal mind, which possesses this mixed knowledge. The Hebrews worshipped one God, or Mind, who was "altogether lovely," but the people's hearts were hardened to forget Him in the worship of Baal. The Christians, acknowledging the one God, came to give power to an anthropomorphic deity, and to an opposing power named Satan. Indeed, it would seem as though they as a people had "waxed gross," for they have come to trust God less and less, to separate Him more and more completely from daily activities, and to admit more and more carelessly that they do not understand Him.

If we do not understand or know Him who is "Our Father," divine Principle, certainly our ignorance must result in bondage to "strange gods." As the Israelites turned from the ever-present, omnipotent Spirit to Baal, so later peoples have turned from Spirit to matter. Matter claims life in man. From its supposed throne in man's brain it claims intelligence. From its forces hidden in the earth it vaunts its power to crush out life, its presence to cause disease and woe. To this matter-god altars have been built in many strange places. As the pagans sought to placate jealous deities with sacrifice and rite, so moderns seek to placate matter. So an attempt is made to appease an influenza-god with a mask or a toxin, a god of fatigue by rest, a god of the human body by libations poured from bottles of medicine. There are gods of fire and flood, of political expediency, money, poverty. What are these but gods, when they claim power to destroy, or to hinder man in his turning from matter to Principle, God, who is infinite perfection? The greatest of these matter-gods is death, most feared because least known. We do homage to this so-called power by ever seeking to stay its coming. Yet Christianity teaches that there is but one God, who is Life eternal. Thus, serving "strange gods," we find ourselves in strange lands.

Is there then no "delightful land,"



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Gypsies painted by Alfred J. Munnings

## The Gypsies

"What's a gypsy?"

"What's the bird noising yonder, brother?"

"The bird! oh, that's the cuckoo tolling; but what has the cuckoo to do with the matter?"

"We'll see, brother; what's the cuckoo?"

"What is it? you know as much about it as myself, Jasper."

"Isn't it a kind of roguish, chaffing bird, brother?"

"I believe it is, Jasper."

"Nobody knows whence it comes, brother?"

"I believe not, Jasper."

"Very poor, brother, not a nest of its own?"

"So they say, Jasper."

"Tolerably merry, brother?"

"Yes, tolerably merry, Jasper."

"Of no use at all, brother?"

"None whatever, Jasper."

"You would be glad to get rid of the cuckoo, brother?"

"Why, not exactly, Jasper; the cuckoo is a pleasant, funny bird, and its presence and voice give a great charm to the green trees and fields; no, I can't say I wish exactly to get rid of the cuckoo."

"Well, brother, what's a Romyany chaff?"

"You must answer that question yourself, Jasper."

"A roguish, chaffing fellow, a'n't he, brother?"

"Ay, ay, Jasper."

"Of no use at all, brother?"

"Just so, Jasper; I see—"

"Something very much like a cuckoo, brother?"

"I see what you are after, Jasper."

"You would like to get rid of us, wouldn't you?"

"Why no, not exactly."

"We are no ornament to the green lanes in spring and summer time, are we, brother? and the voices of our chies, with their cuckoo and dukkerin, don't help to make them pleasant?"

"I see what you are at, Jasper."

"You would wish to turn the cuckoo into barn-door fowls, wouldn't you?"

"Can't say I should, Jasper, whatever some people might wish."

"And the chies and chies into radical weavers and factory wenches, hey, brother?"

"Can't say that I should, Jasper. You are certainly a picturesque people, and in many respects an ornament both to town and country; painting and ill writing too are under great obligations to you. What pretty pictures are made out of your campings and groupings, and what pretty books have been written in which gypsies, or at least creatures intended to represent gypsies, have been the principal figures. I think if we were without you, we should begin to miss you."

"Just as you would the cuckoos, if they were all converted into barn-door fowls. I tell you what, brother; frequently, as I have sat under a hedge in spring or summer time, and heard the cuckoo, I have thought that we chies and cuckoos are alike in many respects, but especially in character. Everybody speaks ill of us both, and everybody is glad to see both of us again."—From "The Romyany Rye," by George Borrow.

"... which brought Death into the world, and all our woe."

But Truth is irresistible because of its self-existence. Truth is Spirit, or God. Following Truth faithfully, step by step, we put away the "strange gods" of matter, and find ourselves coming into possession of the land where the only law is the "law of the Spirit of life."

where God, Mind, reigns now, where His will is done? Is there no way out of the captivity in which matter claims to hold humanity? Samuel said to the house of Israel, "If ye do return unto the Lord with all your hearts, then put away the strange gods and Ashtaroth from among you, and prepare your hearts unto the Lord, and serve Him only: and He will deliver you out of the hands of the Philistines." The five senses will never tell a man the way. Being the opposite of the activity of Mind, God, Spirit, they will always testify of matter and its kingdom. As Mrs. Eddy says in "Rudimentary Divine Science," beginning on page 4, "The five material senses testify to the existence of matter. The spiritual senses afford no such evidence, but deny the testimony of the material senses. Which testimony is correct? The Bible says: 'Let God be true, and every man a liar.' If, as the Scriptures imply, God is All-in-all, then all must be Mind, since God is Mind. Therefore in divine Science there is no material mortal man, for man is spiritual and eternal, he being made in the image of Spirit, or God."

Ashtaroth and Baal could do nothing to oppose or hinder the Israelites' return to the one God. Being but myths, false beliefs of the erring human mind, they had no intelligence with which to fight for their existence. Obviously, since they had no real existence, they had never at any time exerted any power over any one, or caused any effect. The Israelites, yielding obedience to their beliefs, suffered from these illusions until they perceived the truth. Then they were entirely free to return to the God who had brought them out of Egypt, and to trust Him to deliver them from the Philistines.

The God of Israel is omnipotent still. Christian Science reveals Him as Principle, governing every event of one's life. But "flesh and blood" do not reveal Him, and to accept Him as infinite Spirit, the reality of matter must be repudiated. Since Christian Science makes clear the nothingness of matter, one can turn from it with assurance of its powerlessness, as the Israelites turned from Baal. With inescapable logic Mrs. Eddy exposes the claims of matter as follows: "MATTER. Mythology; mortality; another name for mortal mind; illusion; intelligence, substance, and life in non-intelligence and mortality; life resulting in death, and death in life; sensation in the sensationless; mind originating in matter; the opposite of Truth; the opposite of Spirit; the opposite of God; that of which immortal Mind takes no cognizance; in which mortal mind sees, feels, hears, tastes, and smells only in belief." (Science and Health, page 591.)

Now a man turns to Spirit only so fast as he proves his understanding. One does not, of course, hasten out to walk on the water. But one does endeavor continually to put away the "strange gods" of sickness, climate, accident, and the lusts of the flesh, by seeking the one God, infinite Mind. In the infinite "land of the living," there is no materiality. The five senses are the very essence of matter, and will always testify to their own existence. It was their testimony

"... which brought Death into the world, and all our woe."

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## A Visitor to Stratford

She had vaguely heard of doubts having been thrown on the tradition connecting Anne Hathaway's name with the well-known cottage; and she was anxious to be assured that all the thousands and thousands of people, many of them famous, others hardly so famous, who had made their pilgrimage to the spot, had not been laboring under a delusion. It was quite certain, was it, that the name given in "William Shagpere's" marriage-bond was "Anne Hathway"? And it was known that there were Hathaways living in Shottery? And the belief that Anne Hathaway lived in this particular cottage went very far back, did it not? And so forth...

Very picturesque indeed were the small cottages on this fresh May morning; the orchards were gay with apple-blossom, and the gardens with lilacs both purple and white; while the warm air around us was fragrant with sweet-brier, and also at times with the soft-smelling hawthorn. This was our first meeting with the hawthorn; not a bit of May had we seen all the way along; no doubt the shelter of the little hollow and the moist warm winds combined had brought the blossom out somewhat before its usual time.

The old dame at the cottage made a great pet of Miss Peggy; and when she discovered that the tall young stranger hailed from across the Atlantic she pointed out in the visitors' book the signatures of one or two distinguished Americans whom she thought the young lady might know. And when we were coming away, she declared that the little posy Miss Peggy was carrying would never do at all. Oh, no, she must take away with her—if she was going back to America—something a little better than that; wouldn't she wait for a moment until she could have a few flowers gathered for her from the garden? And very soon the good old dame had culled a very pretty little nosegay of common cottage-flowers—columbine, forget-me-not, wall-flower, and the like; and she gave them to Miss Peggy with a favoring smile. Only cottage flowers they were; but we who were standing by had a kind of notion that the young American lady would not have exchanged that little bouquet for all the hot-house flowers in Covent Garden multiplied a hundred times over.

Then we wandered on through the straggling small hamlet half-hidden amongst its gardens and orchards, and eventually made our way out on to the Alcester road, and so back to Stratford town.

A long and busy afternoon indeed it was; for we had to take her first of all to the house in Henley street, in which Shakespeare was born, and introduce her to the Misses Chattaway; then we showed her over New Place; also she was allowed to inspect the rooms of the Falcon Inn; from thence we guided her steps to Stratford Church; finally, ere the dusk should draw over the afternoon, we led her down by the mill, and across the bridge that spans the smooth-flowing Avon, and through the wide and flower-starred meadows that lie between the town and the hanging woods of the Weir Drake.

Now, just above those steep banks there is a corner from which a very pleasant view of Stratford and its neighborhood may be obtained; and when these two women had climbed up through the bushes to this open space they seemed in no great hurry to leave it. A more peaceful pastoral scene one could hardly wish for. Moreover, there was now a touch of faint salmon color among the heavy purple clouds above our heads, and

## The Model Housewife

And in the begynnynge of Marche, or a lyttell afore, is tyme for a wyfe to make her garden, and to gette as many good sedes and herbes as she canne...

It is convenyente for a housebande to have shepe of his owne, for many causes, and than maye his wyfe have part of the wolle, to make her husbande and her-selfe some clothes. And at the least waye, she may have the lockes of the shepe, eyther to make clothes or blankettes and coverlettes, or bothe. And if she have no wolle of her owne, she maye take wol to spynne of clothe-makers, and by that meanes she maye have a convenyent lvyngne, and many tymes to do other warkes. It is a wyves occupacion, to wynnowe all maner of cornes, to... washe and wrynge, to make heyre, shere (reap) corne, and in tyme of nede to helpe her husbande to... dryve the plough, to loode heyre, corne, and such other. And to go or ride to the market, to sel butter, chese, mylke, egges, chekyns, capons, hennes, pygges, gese, and all maner of cornes. And also to bye all maner of necessary thynges belongynge to householde, and to make a trow rekenynge and a-compte to her husbande what she hath payed. And if the husbande go to the market, to bye or sell, as they ofte do, he than to shewe his wyfe in lyke maner.—From "Social Life in Britain from the Conquest to the Reformation." (G. G. Coulton, M. A.)

Where shall we adventure today that we're afoot.

Wary of the weather and steering by a star?

Shall it be to Africa, a-steering of the boat.

To Providence, or Babylon, or off to Malabar?

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## O Saffron Butterfly

I watch you through the garden walks, I watch you float between the avenues of dahlia stalks, And flicker on the green; You hover round the garden seat, You mount, you waver, Why— Why storm us in our still retreat, O saffron Butterfly!

You pause, you poise, you circle up Among my old Japan; You find a comrade on a cup, A friend upon a fan;

—Austin Dobson.

Founding of the French Academy

"Once upon a time there was a club, a literary club, which met at the house of Valentin Conrart, one of the secretaries of Louis XIII," writes Laura E. Richards, in "Glimpses of the French Court." "There were at first nine members, then twelve. These friends, to quote Pellisson in his 'History of the French Academy,' 'finding that nothing was more inconvenient in this great city than to go often and call upon one another without finding anybody at home, resolved to meet one day in the week at the home of one of them. They used to assemble at M. Conrart's, who happened to be most conveniently quartered for receiving them, and in the very heart of the city. There they conversed familiarly as they would have done on an ordinary visit, and upon all sorts of things—business, news, and literature. If any one of the company had a work done, as often happened, he readily communicated its contents to all the others, who freely gave him their opinion of it; and their conferences were followed sometimes by a walk, and sometimes by a collation. Thus they continued for three or four years, as I have heard many of them say; it was an extreme pleasure and an incredible gain, inasmuch that when they speak nowadays of that time, and of those early days of the Academy, they speak of it as a golden age during the which, without bustle and without show, and without any laws save those of friendship, they enjoyed all that is sweetest and most charming in the intercourse of intellects and in retired life.'"

Good Art

Good art always consists of two things: first, the observation of fact; secondly, the manifesting of human design and authority in the way that fact is told. Great and good art must unite the two; it cannot exist for a moment but in their unity; it consists of the two as essentially as water consists of oxygen and hydrogen, or marble of lime and carbonic acid.—Ruskin.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Equality

It is difficult for the average person in the United States today to form an accurate conception of the status of woman in the country in the days when the movement that has now culminated in the granting of full suffrage to women was in its incipency. The conventionalities of that day and generation had woman in bondage. Countless lines of activity and behavior that were properly open to men were, by common consent and usage, closed and barred and double-locked to woman. Constraint and repression were woman's portion. And even in a country which officially proclaimed its freedom and the freedom of its individual citizens, the notion of "woman's rights" generally raised a laugh. From that day to this there has been gradual but continuous progress. One might almost say that the measure of freedom gained could be fairly measured by the difference of dress of the up-to-date woman of today and that of the woman of the days of Godey's Ladies' Book. If the prevailing types of dress of today are venturesome and daring, they are, after all, only the typification of the distance over which women have advanced in the direction of liberty from those days when dress was more expressive of conservatism and self-repression.

But the movement for the enfranchisement of woman did not begin with an effort to secure the right to vote. The women who are now referred to as the pioneers of woman's suffrage in the United States definitely sought the voting right only after it had become clear to them that other, and perhaps more ordinary, rights would be denied them so long as they were without the right to take part in elections. The author of this very Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, for which ratification now appears to have been completed by the vote of Tennessee, devoted her public activities to the temperance cause for a considerable time before she reached the conviction that, as a woman, she would have little power to change existing conditions until she was also a voter. Years before she set herself to urge the suffrage right for women, she was impressed with the injustice of woman's economic position. As a woman teacher, on meager pay, her experience of thirteen years opened her eyes to the fact that there was everywhere a great inequality of wages for women and men. She saw men of very indifferent qualifications, both of education and morals, receiving more than three times her own salary. She saw that, even when women could do equivalent or better work than men, they were obliged to content themselves with inferior pay. She saw that the teacher's profession was not generally considered as being so honorable and influential as that of the minister, the lawyer and the doctor, and she saw also that this was so, at least in part, because society conceded that women could properly serve as teachers but not generally in the other professions. When she came to see that the ballot was the key to an equal status for women with men, she threw herself into the movement to gain suffrage. With tongue and pen she lent her aid. She was the forerunner of the "militants" in her early test of the right of women to cast the ballot, whereby she got herself arrested and convicted, though she was never jailed. And in 1875 she drafted the Amendment which has just been ratified, and secured its introduction in Congress in 1878.

That Amendment has been before the country longer than any other successful Amendment to the Constitution. Introduced as the Sixteenth, it was forced to yield priority to others until it became successively the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and, at last, the Nineteenth. It has been before every session of Congress since its initial appearance, yet with all this persistency on the part of its proponents, for many years its negation was decreed without debate on the floor of Congress. Of course the long delay has had one grand effect. That is, education. Women everywhere have been educated by this great movement to gain the suffrage right. They have learned to do by doing. And the education resulting from their effort has accrued not to themselves alone. It has likewise left its trace upon the men. All sorts and conditions of people have been lifted to better conceptions of women and men and their mutual relationships by the very attenuation of women's struggle for the right to vote. How large the benefit would have been if woman had been accorded the vote at the outset, no one can now say. But that this victory in the United States, achieved now in the fullness of time, brings with it a fuller and richer promise by reason of its long delay in coming, seems beyond question.

For suffrage is not an end. It is a means. Women all over the world, as well as in the United States, have been organized to win the ballot. But wherever the women have been accorded the franchise right, they have speedily undertaken to go forward with new purposes into new efforts, merely on the basis of the new power which the ballot has represented for them. It has been so in the various states in which the voting privilege has been conceded in advance of the national concession. It will be so, nationally. There is hope and promise for the nation in the general recognition of this right for the women who help make up its citizenship. Obviously the forces of reaction have done their best to prevent the realization of this hope. But the forward-looking elements in the country can only welcome the advent of women at the polls. Wherever moral reform is needed, the women may be counted upon to work for it. And just as the ballot was first sought for economic rather than political reasons, so the effect of the ballot in the hands of the women of the United States bids fair to be not political but economic.

### Prohibition Movement in Australia

THE next few months will see several momentous decisions taken in Australia in regard to the liquor question. Thus, in the near future, state polls are to be held in Queensland and New South Wales, whilst local option polls will be held in Victoria and Tasmania. One of the most important trials of strength will undoubtedly be that which is to take place in Victoria. Victoria is the second most populous state in the Commonwealth, and the Victorian branch of the Anti-Liquor League is entering upon the struggle with a vigor which is full of promise. It recognizes the value of the wide view. Local option in Victoria, exercised to the full in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic, would be a great achievement. But a Victoria freed from liquor because prohibition was made nation-wide would be a greater. The Victorian Anti-Liquor League is, therefore, engaging in the struggle in Victoria with "Make Australia the First Dry Continent" as its motto.

A study of the situation in regard to the drink traffic in the various states would certainly seem to lead to the view that the realization of this ideal is nearer than might be supposed. In many ways, Australia is the land of the unexpected. Her curiously isolated position in the Southern Pacific has resulted very often in a refreshing independence as to the method of tackling great questions. Speaking generally, Australia is far less concerned with the carrying out of a political theory than she is with settling a question along lines which seem, at the time, best, quite regardless of how the theoretical politician might be inclined to classify her methods. Thus, whilst no state in the Commonwealth has formally embraced socialism, there is no state in the Commonwealth which has not some most socialistic legislation on its statute book.

This independence of thought is particularly noticeable in regard to the liquor question. Some months ago, for instance, the New South Wales Trades and Labor Council, incensed at the attitude of the Brewers Association, had before it a motion to the effect that, in view of the attitude of the association, and "after considering the misery and degradation caused by the liquor trade," the council pledged itself "to use every means in its power to assist in the elimination of the industry from the social system." Then, but a few weeks ago, at Port Pirie, the great mining center, in South Australia, the miners instituted what they called a "beer strike" as a protest against the increased cost of beer. They insisted that beer should be sold at the old price, and pledged themselves not to drink any beer until such time as the reduction was effected. The strike continued for a fortnight without anything happening, and then the strike committee issued a statement to the effect that inasmuch as the workers had gone without liquor for so long, the committee considered that they could, in all probability, manage to do without it altogether. Accordingly it proceeded, at once, to organize a prohibition campaign.

Indeed the chief strength of the anti-liquor movement in Australia is apparently to be found in the ranks of Labor, the only unsatisfactory phase of this aspect of the question being that, for the moment, there is a tendency with Labor to regard state ownership as a necessary step to complete prohibition. The speciousness of this argument has been exposed again and again as simply a device of the liquor interests to entrench themselves more securely than ever before, and prohibition workers in Australia would be well advised to give it their special attention in the present campaign.

### Regulating Rents by Commission

SEVERAL months ago, it seems, the Wisconsin Legislature enacted a law, applicable by its terms only to Milwaukee County, giving authority to a rent bureau, directed by the Railroad Commission of the State, to determine, upon application, the fair rental value of tenement and apartment houses and to fix, by order, the return which owners of such property were entitled to receive. A recent news dispatch from Milwaukee was to the effect that the commission already had reduced rentals on a number of buildings, but that because of an order compelling the owners of an apartment to accept a \$5 advance from a previous monthly charge of \$30, instead of a \$20 advance demanded, an appeal would be taken to the courts for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law. It is but a few years, comparatively, since similar tests were being made, in the courts, of the constitutionality of state and federal enactments creating commissions to determine and to regulate the rates to be charged by common carriers and other public service utilities. Before such regulation was attempted, and before it was recognized that it was a legitimate function of national and state governments to control and to regulate public utilities generally, the tendency of corporations and individuals offering to serve the public in this respect was, quite frequently, to charge, as the saying used to be, "whatever the traffic would bear." This was true of railroad and express companies, sleeping car companies, telegraph companies, electric light and power companies, gas companies, and street-car companies. In the far west, where individuals and corporations had succeeded in monopolizing water supplies necessary for the irrigation of arid lands, it was not uncommon, before the days of state regulation, for these monopolists to exact exorbitant water rentals from contiguous landowners.

The theory of these national and state regulatory measures clearly was that those who sought to control or to operate a public utility, or to deal in those necessary commodities which the public was compelled to use or to purchase, should not, through an unjust monopoly, be permitted to exact unfair or excessive prices. Those laws were attacked, as the Wisconsin rent regulation law is being attacked, upon the ground of their alleged unconstitutionality. Those who had obtained concessions, either through the granting of valuable franchises or through the acquisition, by purchase or inheritance, of those utilities upon which the public was forced to depend, quite naturally contended, as Milwaukee landlords no doubt are now claiming, that any legislation designed

to regulate or to fix the charge which they see fit to make is an unwarranted interference with their vested rights. They forget, perhaps, when they see fit to advance rentals 50 per cent or 100 per cent, arbitrarily, simply because they believe the "traffic" will bear it, that they are, as the theory of the Wisconsin law appears to be, dealing in a public utility, a commodity, as it were, as logically subject to legislative control as are those commodities of service offered by railroads, express companies, power companies, irrigation companies, and street car, gas, and electric light companies. But the courts of the nation have unanimously upheld the theory of reasonable regulation. The long struggle to establish the system of commission control, which has made necessary the devising of equitable and just bases of physical valuation, hazard, replacement costs, public necessity, and the consideration of almost numberless class and individual problems, seems now to have been won. The free-for-all scramble for advantage, the disastrous system of rate-cutting and rebates, and many other abuses of an unregulated system of public service, have all, or nearly all, been done away with, to the advantage of the utilities themselves as well as the public.

The Wisconsin law no doubt is based upon the theory that all tenement and apartment house property, as well as office buildings, and perhaps loft space and small manufacturing plants, should be placed under the control of state or municipal commissions vested with power, upon application, to fix the annual or monthly rental charges. In the larger cities of the United States, at least, the housing problem has come, in recent years, to be about the most serious problem with which the family has to contend. Rents have been advanced arbitrarily, in many cities, to a figure almost prohibitive, and in most instances with little more than ineffective protest by tenants' organizations or boards without authority to enforce their reasonable demands. Many of these advances, it is admitted, are entirely out of proportion to increased fixed charges upon the property rented. They have been made, in many cases, by syndicates of speculators which have, on option or otherwise, purchased the equity in large apartment buildings or rows of tenements, and which seek to re-transfer their holdings upon the basis of the property's increased earning power.

The utilities with which these speculators and other alleged profiteering owners are juggling are as essential and necessary as those with which properly designated public service agencies have to do. It might be claimed that the public has an interest, intangible though it may be, in the very property over which private control is now being exercised. This intangible interest is one which no individual, as a part of the public, would be permitted to foreclose, any more than an individual would be permitted to compel the setting apart of his undivided interest in municipal waterworks or a municipal lighting plant. But it may be successfully contended, perhaps, that the public has an interest which should be protected against the greed of speculators, or even actual owners, who seek, in times like the present, to profit unfairly at the expense of those who are compelled to deal with them.

### The Tower

ANYONE who essays to touch lightly on such a venerable subject as the Tower, by which, of course, is meant the Tower of London, should safeguard himself by making his position perfectly clear at the outset. He should not for a moment allow it to be thought that he was of opinion the Tower could be adequately dealt with within the compass of a short article; that a subject which has engaged the attention of many great writers, historians, and antiquarians could really be dismissed in few words; that the Lion Gate and the Traitors Gate, the White Tower, the Byward Tower, the Bell Tower, the Chapel of St. John, the State Apartments, the Beefeaters, the Moat, and a hundred and one other things contained within the thirteen acres over which the Tower spreads itself could be adequately considered, save at great length and much leisure. The fact of the matter is, of course, that any brief mention of the Tower must take its history for granted; for, indeed, it covers the whole story of England, almost, some will have it, from the very earliest days when history first definitely begins to emerge out of tradition and myth. They even go so far, these people, as to see the great Julius Caesar himself directing the construction of a stronghold where the Tower now stands. Most people, however, content themselves with the Conqueror. And certainly, then and thereafter, there is not a doubt of it. There is no doubt, for instance, that the Conqueror built the great central keep or White Tower "for the purpose of protecting," and, incidentally, overlooking the City, and there is no doubt that the Red King, his son, built the great inner wall with its thirteen towers. And so it goes on. A fortress, a palace, and a prison, kings have been crowned from it and have abdicated within its walls, and have been glad at times to seek the protection of its battlements; whilst great men and great women, all through the centuries, have learned within the Tower the bitterness of putting their trust in princes.

Now all this being so, it is not to be wondered at that the Londoner, always jealous in guarding ancient traditions and quite intolerant of their abolition, should find a special satisfaction in observing that nowhere, perhaps, is immemorial custom and ceremonial more carefully observed than in and around the Tower. It is a satisfaction to him, as he enters the Armory, say, to encounter a magnificent specimen of "His Majesty's Royal Body-guard of Yeoman of the Guard," otherwise a Beefeater, and to assure himself that the style of this magnificent person's uniform "has remained unchanged since the institution of the corps by Henry VII, shortly after the battle of Bosworth," as the guide books have it.

And so when Lord Methuen was installed, the other day, in the office of "Governor and Constable of the Royal Palace and fortress of the Tower," it must have been a satisfaction to the Londoner to learn how the Lord Chamberlain, wearing Privy Councilor's uniform, took up his position on Tower Green in a circle formed by the Yeoman Warders, with Lord Methuen facing him; how the Lord Chamberlain carried a velvet cushion upon which were deposited the keys of the Tower; how His

Majesty's Coroner of the Tower, standing beside the Lord Chamberlain, read the King's warrant appointing Lord Methuen to his high office; how Lord Methuen then took charge of the keys; how the Grenadier Guards saluted the King's Keys; how the chief warden cried: "God preserve King George"; and how the Yeoman Warders responded with a fervent "Amen," as the Lord Chamberlain and his company turned to enter the King's House, and the ceremony came to an end "exactly as it used to be carried out as far back as the Middle Ages."

### Editorial Notes

FRANCISCO VILLA, erstwhile Mexican bandit chief, has apparently "feathered his nest" for the future, demanding several guarantees of safety and provisions for his well-being in return for his giving up marauding. Now Governor Cantu of Lower California has agreed to surrender his position as executive in favor of the appointee of the de facto government, but he makes this surrender conditional upon his continuing to hold the rank of colonel in the army, and going unpunished for the revolt he recently led. Continued agreement to such settlements must, it would seem, have the effect of alluring each Mexican who can command a few men to a fling at banditism before he settles down to a life of good citizenship.

A CORRESPONDENT of an American monthly, writing from Madrid, asks whether there is any way of making a room absolutely sound-proof. Evidently he is a "deserving case," for, in his apartment block he says there are "six pianos, one pianola, one phonograph, twenty children," many dogs, dancing and singing lessons upstairs, a squawking parrot, a screeching bird of paradise, with carpet-beating and street hawkers continual throughout the morning. It is doubtful whether the average American city-dweller can give anything more comforting than the sympathy of one whose experience is very similar. If the system of monumental apartment blocks is counted a permanency, the question of unnecessary noise must come up for very serious consideration. Pianos, singing lessons, brazen-voiced hawkers, and the rest, while severally quite justifiable, are nevertheless somewhat overwhelming when supplied in bulk. Some day, it is to be hoped, legislators and owners of apartment blocks will get their heads together to devise means whereby apartment-dwellers may play, sing, shout and squawk when and where and how they please without breaking into the tranquillity of those who seek a peaceful retreat.

WITH the baseball season in the United States swinging into the home stretch it begins to appear that new entrants will take part in the World's Series, which, as baseball enthusiasts know, is the crowning event in the national pastime. Clubs hitherto denied the highest honor are this year very much in the running; so much so, in fact, that the league pace has been set by unheralded entries almost throughout the year. True, both clubs which contested for the world's championship in 1919, namely, the Cincinnati Nationals and the Chicago Americans, are still up among the leaders, but the chance of both repeating their success of a year ago is indeed very slight. Such a situation cannot fail to make for the good of the game; new strength found in old competitors adds an interest which no amount of calculated effort could produce.

It is not difficult to believe the report that the oil companies of California said when they advanced their prices that it was not because they needed the money. Especially is this the case when one looks over the surpluses of some of the Standard Oil companies besides the New York company, which has enough undivided profits to talk about cutting a 200 per cent melon. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, says the Boston News Bureau, has a surplus of \$507 a share. The amount of surplus looks larger when considered as a total of \$499,084,275 as compared with a capital stock of \$93,383,300. The Atlantic Refining Company is even better off, for its surplus is reported being as \$1126 a share, or a total of \$6,324,543 on a capital stock of \$5,000,000. A reading about these instances of profit, it is easier than ever to understand that the price did not go up because the companies needed the money.

PURPLE ore is an unknown quantity to the uninitiated. To the initiated it is a heavy purplish powder used chiefly as ballast by ships leaving French ports. So little worth was attached to the ore five months ago that it sold in Bordeaux for 12.50 francs a ton. Since then it has been put to new uses, and, with the rise in demand, there has been a corresponding rise in price. Purple ore has a rich iron content, and that fact has been sufficient to prompt English manufacturers to devise new uses for the powder. Its sudden leap into the limelight will perhaps stimulate interest in the residue of other minerals, the possibilities of which may have been overlooked in the rapid march of all branches of engineering.

PEOPLE generally, no doubt, will agree with former Governor Stokes of New Jersey in denouncing professional manipulation of the stock market, and declaring that "it is a perfect outrage to destroy values the way it is done on the stock market." The problem, however, is to differentiate between the proper activity and the improper manipulations. With more men holding views like those of the former New Jersey Governor and the present Comptroller of Currency at Washington taking an interest, however, the problem may not be so difficult after all.

THE significance of small things, "straws," as it were, frequently outweighs the so-called important. Such, for instance, might be the case of the sale of the police patrol wagon in Frankfort, Kentucky, once a distillery center, and the closing of the workhouse in Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly an acknowledged liquor stronghold, both events being due to prohibition. Against these incidents might be placed, say, the appeal of brewers for a reconsideration of the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the prohibition amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act.